THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE

For AUGUST 1803.

CONTENTS.

	Page
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.	
Biographical Account of the French aſtronomer M. Bailly	511
Hiſtory of Galvaniſm	514
Account of two new Animals, brought to Paris	520
On the diſadvantages of a Claſſical Education	521
A Survey and Report of the Coaſts and Central Highlands of Scotland	525
Extract of a Letter on Literary Subjects	530
Improvement on the mode of watching Cities	534
LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.	
On the conſequences of eſtabliſhing European colonies in Egypt	537
An account of the Salt Lakes in Crim Tartary	543
Literary Notices	548
POETRY.	
Song	551
Canzonet from the Portugueſe of Camoens	551
The Bliſsful Adieu	551
Verſes to the Rev. George Hay Drummond	551
Verſes to Dr H. W. Tytler	552
Invocation to Britiſh Valour	552
Patriotic Valour	552
Loyalty	552
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.	
Proceedings in the Lords	553
——— Commons	558

	Page
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.	
Paper publiſhed by Monſieur	566
Firſt Conſul returns to Paris	568
Hanover, Spain, and Portugal	568
Gibraltar and Weſt Indies	559
Eaſt Indies	571
IRELAND.	
Account of the attempt of the rebels in the city of Dublin	571
BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.	
LONDON.	
Subſcription opened at Lloyd's coffee houſe	574
Meeting of the county of Middleſex	575
La Siene frigate loſt	575
Thunder ſtorm at Newcaſtle	576
Meeting at the Crown and Anchor	576
Trial of John Hatfield	577
EDINBURGH.	
Patriotic reſolutions of the Highland Society	578
Speech of Lord Melville	579
Meetings of different counties for the purpoſe of ſupporting Government	580
Races and competition of Pipers	581
Reſolutions of the Preſbytery of Edinburgh	583
Bounties offered by the Preſbytery	583
Court of Juſticiary	585
LISTS—Marriages, &c.	586

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE biographical account of the late Sir James Montgomery, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer Court in Scotland, will appear in our next.

THE Diſſertation on Sacrifices has been received, and is under conſideration.

THE Extract from the Journal of a Tour through France, came too late for inſertion this month. It will appear in our next.

THE Verſes on the Death of Sir John Barley Corn, and the Song by W. A. have been received, and will find a place in our next.

THE

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BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ASTRONOMER

M. BAILLY.

JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, a celebrated Philoſopher and Aſtronomer, was born at Paris on the 15th September 1736. He was originally intended for the profeſſion of painting, which his family had purſued for ſeveral generations, and he even had made ſome progreſs in the art. But the bias of his mind leaned too much to literary purſuits, eſpecially to poetry, and works of imagination, to permit him to give that application which is neceſſary to ſecure ſucceſs and eminence in any profeſſion.

The friends of Bailly, who had witneſſed the early dawn of his genius, ſaw that it was equally fitted to appear with advantage in the ſtudy of polite literature, or to ſhine in the walks of ſcience, and they recommended the latter chiefly to his attention. His acquaintance with La Caille the celebrated geometer commenced, and this at once decided the object of his ſtudies, which were now almoſt entirely devoted to ſcientific inveſtigations. The firſt of his labours was the calculation of the comet which appeared in the year 1759. In January 1763, he was admitted a member of the academy of ſciences; and in the ſame year he publiſhed a reduction of the obſervations made by La Caille in 1760 and 1761 on the zodiacal ſtars, an elaborate compilation, and of extenſive utility. His attention was afterwards directed to the conſideration of the theory of Jupiter's Satellites. La Grange, who now promiſed to be the firſt mathematician in Europe, was the formidable rival of Bailly in the competition for this prize queſtion in 1764. The reſults of his inveſtigations were collected into a treatiſe, which alſo contained the hiſtory of that part of Aſtronomy; and were publiſhed in 1766. In 1771 appeared his intereſting and important memoir on the light of the Satellites, which was marked with a degree of preciſion and accuracy, till that time altogether unknown in the obſervations of their eclipſes.

The ſtudies of Bailly were not entirely limited to the cultivation of abſtract ſcience, or to profound phyſical ſpeculations; his genius ſhone with equal luſtre in thoſe departments of literature which require the

the rare talent of nice diſcrimination of characters, and no common power of eloquence to reach excellence. The eloges which he compoſed for Charles V. Corneille, Leibnitz, Moliere, Cook, La Caille, and Greſſet were univerſally admired as valuable ſpecimens of fine writing, and added much to his reputation. The diſtinguiſhed place of Secretary of the Academy of Sciences became vacant in 1771; and ſupported by the patronage and influence of Buffon, he offered himſelf a candidate. But here he was unſucceſsful. Condorcet, who was then riſing into reputation, and was ſupported by the active influence of D'Alembert, was preferred to the office.

In the year 1775, he publiſhed at Paris the firſt volume of the "Hiſtory of ancient Aſtronomy." The ſecond volume of the ſame work appeared in 1787. In 1779 he gave to the world his "Hiſtory of modern Aſtronomy" from the foundation of the Alexandrian ſchool to the preſent age. Theſe works are of ineſtimable value, diſtinguiſhed by animated deſcription, luminous narration, and intereſting detail. He alſo publiſhed a work intitled, "Letters on the Origin of the Sciences, and of the People of Aſia," which was afterwards followed by another ſeries of "Letters on the Atlantis of Plato, and the Ancient Hiſtory of Aſia," as a continuation of the ſame work. Theſe volumes were addreſſed to Voltaire, with whom he had commenced an ingenious correſpondence and diſcuſſion on this curious ſubject. The coincidence of his opinions with thoſe of Buffon in points reſpecting ſome of the favourite theories of the latter, brought him into an intimate acquaintance and cloſe friendſhip with that celebrated naturaliſt, which however declined and was entirely diſſolved, in conſequence of the oppoſition which Bailly made to the election of the Abbe Maury into the French Academy. Bailly had been choſen ſecretary of this Academy in 1784, and in the following year he was admitted into the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres. This was the only inſtance, ſince the time of Fontenelle, of the ſame perſon being at once a member of all the three Academies.

In the year 1784 he was nominated one of the commiſſion, to inveſtigate the nature of the animal magnetiſm of Meſmer which was practiſed by Deſlon; and he drew up an elegant report which was preſented to the Academy of Sciences. This report, which was ſoon afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh, not only marked the acuteneſs and diſcernment of the author, and contained the moſt ſatisfactory and deciſive evidence with regard to its object, but may be held up as an excellent model of imitation for thoſe who are engaged in ſimilar inveſtigations. In developing the phyſical effects produced by moral cauſes, it is of the greateſt value, and it is particularly intereſting when we conſider the political influence, which cauſes of this nature have diffuſed in the general opinions of ſociety, and even in the deſtiny of nations.

Hitherto we have contemplated Bailly in the ſhades of retirement, and in the calm undiſturbed retreats of philoſophy, employing the energy of a vigorous and comprehenſive mind in the profound reſearches of phyſical truth: we are now to follow him in his political career, and, behold him ſtruggling with the adverſe intereſts of party faction, and contending with the unbridled fury of a lawleſs mob, in defence of the rights of a people whoſe minds were not prepared to underſtand, and whoſe habits were not yet formed, to enjoy the bleſſings

of

of rational liberty. He was one of the firſt and moſt zealous promoters of the revolution in France,—a revolution which not only aſtoniſhed and convulſed all Europe, but of which the immediate conſequences to themſelves and to their country, were neither foreſeen nor imagined by thoſe who embarked in it, nor can its ultimate effects, even at the preſent period, be appreciated or conjectured,—a revolution which holds out an awful leſſon to the leaders of popular faction to curb and repreſs, rather than to excite and encourage, that ſpirit of tumult and diſorder among a people thrown looſe from the neceſſary reſtraints of law, which burſts forth with ungovernable fury, and at laſt involves all in one general ruin. In the part which he acted in this bloody ſtruggle, Bailly has had the good fortune to be well ſpoken of by oppoſite parties. He has not been charged with want of integrity or ſelfiſh deſigns in any part of his conduct; but actuated by a miſguided zeal, and dazzled with the proſpect of freedom which the warmth of imagination held out, he raſhly ſtepped forward in a cauſe which he eſpouſed with enthuſiaſm, and ſupported with his utmoſt exertions. But in that cauſe he fell a ſacrifice to the unrelenting ſpirit of violence and party faction which had been rouſed, and which could neither be ſubdued nor regulated. When the ſtates-general of France were aſſembled in 1789, he was elected a deputy to the *Tiers Etat*, was afterwards choſen Preſident, and when the national aſſembly was conſtituted, he continued in the chair, and was preſident at the time that the king's proclamation was iſſued, ordering them to diſperſe. During the ſtruggle which took place between the popular part of the aſſemblies, and the court, Bailly was among the moſt forward in aſſerting thoſe popular rights which were then new in France, and he dictated the famous oath to the members of the *Tiers Etat*, "to reſiſt tyrants and tyranny, and never to ſeparate till they had obtained a free conſtitution." On the 14th of July following, the day on which the Baſtille was ſtormed and taken by the people, he was appointed with univerſal conſent, Mayor of Paris. In this high office, he is allowed to have diſcharged the arduous and difficult duties of it with great integrity, courage, and moderation. And while he held this conſpicuous ſituation, he was a powerful agent in promoting the various meaſures by which the popular party prevailed over that of the court, and for this, and various other popular actions, he attained a high degree of favour among the people. But the tide of public opinion now ſwelled beyond all bounds; no reſtraint could oppoſe its violent courſe. The multitude, unſhackled by the fetters of deſpotiſm, fond of novelty, and with enthuſiaſtic and unſettled notions of freedom, daily panting for change, could bear no oppoſition. Bailly who perhaps now ſaw when it was too late the general diſpoſition of the people to anarchy, ſtill wiſhed the laws to be reſpected, and hoped by their vigorous execution to reſtore and preſerve order. He ordered ſome deputies from the military inſurgents at Nancy to be arreſted, and he firmly oppoſed the raſh proceedings of Marat and Hubert; he became a member of a leſs promiſcuous club than that of the Jacobins; and exerted himſelf ſtrongly, to perſuade the populace to permit the king and royal family to depart to St Cloud.

By theſe meaſures which were little reliſhed by a frantic and lawleſs people, he loſt their confidence and favour. But what finally deſtroyed his popularity was the tu-

multuous meeting of the populace on the 17th of July 1791, to demand the abolition of monarchy, when being called by the National Aſſembly to diſperſe the mob, who had aſſaulted the ſoldiery, he ordered the latter to fire, by which forty perſons were killed and above an hundred wounded. Thus become obnoxious to the people, whom he had faithfully ſerved, it was no longer deſirable for him to hold his charge. He therefore reſigned his office at the diſſolution of the conſtituent aſſembly, in the end of the year 1792. After this period he lived in retirement, having reſumed his philoſophical reſearches. But the times of bloody proſcription approached, and he muſt fall a ſacrifice to the ferocious vengeance of the tyrants who now bore unlimited ſway. He was accordingly denounced, as an enemy to the republic, apprehended and thrown into priſon. He was arraigned before a ſanguinary tribunal, ſummarily condemned to death as a conſpirator, and was executed the day following, near the ſpot where he had given the order for the military to fire on the people. On the day of execution, his ſufferings which he bore with the utmoſt calmneſs and magnanimity were ſtudiouſly protracted. Inſtead of that ſympathy and compaſſion which even the worſt and the loweſt criminal often experiences when he is about to expiate his offences with his life, he was treated by an incenſed and barbarous populace with the moſt ignominious indignity and cruelty. He wore the red ſhirt, or badge of conſpiracy, and was placed in a cart, with his hands tied behind his back. During the whole time of his progreſs to the place of execution the rain poured inceſſantly on his head. The populace as he paſſed threw mud at him, and cruelly inſulted him with every kind of opprobrious language. It was found neceſſary to remove the guillotine from the place where it was firſt erected, to firmer ground. During this time he was forced to get out of the cart, and walk round the field, to gratify more fully the implacable and unrelenting malice of the mob. When he was aſcending the platform, a ſpectator who was near him, in a tone of inſult exclaimed, "Bailly you tremble;" "Yes, he inſtantly replied, but not with fear."

THUS periſhed Bailly in the 57th year of his age. In his perſon he was tall, and of a ſedate but ſtriking countenance. He poſſeſſed great firmneſs and deciſion of character, but far removed from ſulleneſs or apathy. Few philoſophers have been more diſtinguiſhed in ſo many various departments of ſcience and literature, or have acquired ſuch deſerved reputation. In his public ſtations as well as in the retirement of domeſtic life, his integrity and diſintereſtedneſs remained pure and untainted. In the time of his magiſtracy, he ſpent part of his fortune in relieving the wants of the poor. His wife, whom he married in 1787, ſurvived him. She was the widow of Raymond Gaye, who had been his intimate friend 25 years.

HISTORY OF GALVANISM.

IN the year 1791, a remarkable diſcovery which was made by Dr Galvani, Profeſſor of Anatomy in the Univerſity of Bologna in Italy, was announced to the public. This diſcovery like moſt others was acci-

dental.

dental. Some frogs deprived of the ſkin, were placed upon a table, near which the profeſſor happened to be engaged in experiments with an electriſying machine. The crural nerve of one of the frogs was touched by a perſon preſent with the point of a ſcalpel during the time that the machine was working. The whole animal was thrown into convulſions. The ſame experiments were afterwards repeated with the ſame ſucceſs. Every time that the ſcalpel was applied to the nerve, while the machine was in motion, violent convulſions were produced. But when the machine ceaſed to move, on the application of the ſcalpel to the nerve no effect followed. To this accidental diſcovery, this branch of ſcience owed its origin, and from the name of the diſcoverer was called Galvaniſm.

Since the period of this diſcovery, a great many experiments have been made, and many curious phenomena have been obſerved, which have excited much intereſt and attention among philoſophers. We ſhall now preſent our readers, with a hiſtorical ſketch of the progreſs of theſe diſcoveries.

The experiment which has been mentioned, was repeated by Galvani, in every poſſible way he could think of. He varied it both by means of artificial and atmoſpherical electricity, and the reſult of all theſe experiments he found to be uniform and conſiſtent. When Galvani firſt began his reſearches, he ſuppoſed that the phenomena depended on common electricity paſſing through the animals on which the experiments were made. He had obſerved that the ſame effects were produced, but in a ſmaller degree, in living frogs and in other animals, as in thoſe which had been newly deprived of life. In the courſe of ſome experiments which he made in atmoſpherica electricity, he ſuſpended ſome frogs, by means of Metallic hooks fixed in the ſpine, from iron paliſades; and he obſerved that the muſcles of theſe animals were frequently and involuntarily contracted, as if they had received a ſhock of electricity. At firſt he aſcribed theſe convulſions to the changes in the ſtate of the electricity in the atmoſphere, but after a repetition of the experiments, he found that he was miſtaken. He diſcovered, however, at laſt, after many ingenious experiments, that he could, at pleaſure, produce the convulſions, by touching two different parts of the animal, each with a piece of metal, and then bringing theſe pieces of metal into contact. The experiment may be made in the following manner. Let the crural nerve of a frog be laid bare to about an inch in extent, let a piece of zinc be placed in contact with the nerve, and let a piece of ſilver be placed on the muſcles with which the nerve communicates. Then bring the zinc and ſilver into contact, and the whole limb will be inſtantly thrown into convulſions.

After Galvani had publiſhed his experiments, the convulſions thus excited, were aſcribed to the action of ſome unknown fluid to which the name Galvaniſm was given, or animal electricity. According to Galvani, a fluid is ſecreted in the brain, the ſame with the nervous fluid, but being analogous to common electricity, might with more propriety be termed animal electricity. The conductors of this fluid are the nerves. It is carried off by them as it is ſecreted, and depoſited on the interior ſurface of the muſcular fibres, which being now conductors of the fluid, do not permit it to paſs through them. The ſtate of the muſcular fibres exactly reſembles that of a charged

Leyden jar. Their inner ſurface is electrified poſitively; and the outer ſurface is electrified negatively. The communication between the exterior and interior ſurfaces of the muſcular fibres, is formed by the nerves. They convey the redundant electricity from the internal, to the external ſurface, and like the effect of the electrical ſtimulus, every diſcharge is attended with a muſcular contraction.

On the other hand, Volta another philoſopher who carried his reſearches far into this ſubject, adopted a different opinion. He thought that the convulſions occaſioned by the Galvanic apparatus were entirely independent of the action of the nervous fluid, and were to be aſcribed to common electricity excited by the metallic conductors which are employed. Theſe different opinions were ſupported with much ingenuity, in a controverſy which commenced between Galvani and Volta. The writers on Galvaniſm divided themſelves into two parties: While one party maintained, with Volta, that the phenomena were owing to the action of common electricity on the muſcular fibres, another party thought that they were entirely dependent upon ſomething peculiar to animal matter. By many this ſeems to have been conſidered as the nervous fluid, which was ſuppoſed to be the ſame with, or analogous to, common electricity.

It had been long aſſerted, that porter, and ſome other liquors, drunk out of a pewter pot had a different taſte from what it has when drunk out of glaſs or earthen ware. Pure mercury, it has been obſerved, retains its metallic ſplendour for a long time, but when amalgamated with any other metal, it is ſoon tarniſhed or oxydated. The Etruſcan inſcriptions, on pure lead, are in good preſervation to this day; whereas ſome medals of lead and tin, of no great antiquity are much corroded; and works of metal, whoſe parts are ſoldered together by the interpoſition of other metals ſoon tarniſh about the places where the different metals are joined. When the copper ſheathing of ſhips is faſtened on by means of iron nails, the nails, but particularly the copper, are readily corroded about the place of contact. A piece of zinc placed in water for a conſiderable time ſcarcely undergoes any change; but if a piece of ſilver happen to touch the zinc whilſt it is in the water, it is ſoon corroded or oxydated,

In the courſe of a very few years after the publication of Galvani's diſcovery a great number of writers appeared, and preſented to the world a great body of facts which they had aſcertained by experiments and obſervations. The following are among the moſt important: 1. When a piece of metal is placed on the muſcle of an animal juſt dead, and ſtill moiſt, and another piece of a different metal is placed on the nerve which leads to the muſcle, or on another part of the muſcle, and if the two pieces of metal be brought into contact, a contraction, or convulſion of the muſcle takes place. 2. A ſingle piece of metal, or two pieces of the ſame metal, have no effect in exciting contraction of the muſcle. It is neceſſary to have two perfect conductors of electricity in contact, before any convulſion can be produced. 3. The muſcle muſt be moiſt. The effect is not prevented by a ligature on a nerve, but the ſuſceptibility of a muſcle to be thrown into convulſions is diminiſhed and at laſt deſtroyed by the application of opium which deſtroys its irritability. The ſame change takes place if the muſcle be allowed to remain for ſome time after death. 4. The different muſcles of the body are differently

ferently affected by the Galvanic influence. They are not equally ſuſceptible of the ſame degree of convulſive effect. 5. If a plate of zinc be placed on the upper ſurface of the tongue, and a plate of ſilver or copper be applied to its under ſurface, and if the two pieces of metal thus placed be brought into contact, a ſtrong metallic taſte is immediately perceived. An acid taſte is perceived, when the tongue is dipt into an alkaline ſolution contained in a tin or zinc cup held in the moiſt hand. 6. If a piece of metal, as a ſilver ſpoon, be placed on the ball of the eye, and another piece of a different metal as a piece of zinc be placed on the tongue, and if the two pieces of metal be brought into contact, a flaſh of fire is inſtantly perceived, and it is perceived both when the metals are brought into contact, and when they are ſeparated. 7. Another fact, which was aſcertained by Aldini who lately performed a great many experiments in Galvaniſm during his viſit to this country, is, that convulſions may be excited merely by forming a proper chain of muſcles and nerves.

These facts which we have now related, were aſcertained by the different philoſophers, whoſe reſearches were directed to the ſubject of Galvaniſm, between the years 1791 and 1794. Hitherto the connection between Galvaniſm and animal bodies was conſidered by moſt writers, ſo cloſe and intimate, that they ſuppoſed the one could not exiſt independent of the other. Some facts however which were eſtabliſhed by Fabroni and others ſeemed to favour the opinion of thoſe who conſidered Galvaniſm as the action of a peculiar fluid on the animal fibre. This fluid is developed by the mutual action of the metals employed as exciting cauſes, and it exiſts in other bodies as well as in thoſe which are endowed with life. We have already mentioned that two pieces of different metals put into water produce changes on the water which neither of them ſeparately could effect. This was obſerved by Fabroni, from which he concluded that a chemical change was effected by the metals on each other. To this change he ſuppoſed part at leaſt of the phenomena of Galvaniſm was owing. Thus he explained the neceſſity of two different metals, and of moiſture, in the production of theſe phenomena. Thoſe metals, he alſo obſerved, which occaſioned the moſt rapid changes on each other in water, were moſt powerful in exciting Galvanic convulſions.

Metals and charcoal, it was aſcertained by Volta, being good conductors of electricity, attract and repel that fluid with different forces. When two different metals, in their natural ſtate of electricity, are brought into contact, electric matter paſſes from the one to the other; the one becomes electrified poſitively, and the other negatively. From this he concluded, that the electricity which occaſioned the Galvanic phenomena did not reſide in the animal fibres, but in the metals employed as exciters, and that the convulſions were produced by the electric matter paſſing through the fibres.

The ſeeming inconſiſtency which appeared in the opinions of Volta and Fabroni was removed by ſucceeding diſcoveries, which demonſtrated that both electricity and chemiſtry were concerned in the Galvanic phenomena. Galvaniſm was now no longer conſidered as ſomething connected with living matter which was totally inexplicable; but as ſomething developed by the mutual action of inorganiſed ſubſtances on each other, the effect or energy of which, might be eſtimated and meaſured by its action on the muſcular

cular fibres. The diſcovery of the galvanic pile by Volta, put it in the power of philoſophers to increaſe the energy of the galvanic influence at pleaſure. This pile conſiſted originally of a number of plates of different metals of a round or ſquare form, mixed with pieces of wet cloth or card of the ſame form. Zinc and ſilver, or zinc and copper were the metals moſt commonly employed. To have a pretty ſtrong pile from 60 to 100 or 120 pairs of plates of the different metals may be uſed. The plates have been made of different ſizes, but about the ſize of a half crown anſwers the purpoſe ſufficiently well. The method of erecting the pile, ſuppoſe it to be conſtructed of zinc and copper is the following: Three rods of glaſs or wood are to be fixed perpendicularly on a ſtand of wood, at equal diſtances in the circumference of a circle of the diameter of the plates, if they are made of a circular form. A plate of zinc is then placed between the rods which retains it in its place; then a plate of copper is placed over it, taking care that the ſurfaces of the metals which are in contact be perfectly dry. Having placed one pair of the metallic plates, a piece of wet card or cloth is placed over them. The whole number of plates is arranged in the ſame order obſerving always to place that metal undermoſt in each pair, which was begun with. Thus in the direction given above, the zinc plate is at the bottom, ſo that a plate of copper muſt be at the top of the pile. The card or cloth which is interpoſed between the pairs of plates ſhould be moiſtened with a ſolution of common ſalt in water; or when copper is uſed as one of the metals, as in the pile juſt deſcribed, a ſolution of ſal ammoniac is moſt advantageouſly employed. In this ſituation of the pile, wet the fingers of both hands, apply the one to the bottom and the other to the top; the inſtant that the communication between the top and bottom of the pile is completed, a ſhock is felt in the fingers, and even as high as the elbow, if the pile be ſufficiently ſtrong. The energy or ſtrength of the pile is in proportion to the number of plates employed. The ſhock is felt with equal violence, if a wire in contact with one end of the pile be plunged in a veſſel of water, the finger of one hand placed in the ſame veſſel, and the moiſtened finger of the other hand be made to touch the other extremity of the pile. And not only is the ſhock felt, but a ſtrong taſte is perceived, if the tongue be applied to one extremity of the pile, or to the wire connected with one extremity, or to the water of the veſſel into which the wire is plunged, while the fingers of the one hand touch the other extremity. The action or ſtrength of the pile, it has been obſerved, encreaſes with the number of plates. From this circumſtance it appears to be altogether independent of the animal fibre.

A DIFFERENT apparatus, the invention of Mr Cruickſhank of Woolwich, has been employed in place of Volta's pile. This is called the galvanic trough; it conſiſts of a number of ſquare plates of different metals as in the other, which are ſoldered together in pairs, and fixed by means of cement in a trough of baked wood, at a ſmall diſtance from each other. The trough is thus divided into a number of cells, each of which is made water tight. The cells are then filled with a ſolution of common ſalt or of ſal ammoniac in water; and when the circle is completed by bringing the two extremities in contact with different parts of the body, a ſhock in communicated in the uſual manner.

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A STRIKING analogy was at once obſerved between this apparatus and charged electrics. A great deal of diſcuſſion took place on the ſubject, much inveſtigation followed, and philoſophers held different opinions concerning the phenomena of Galvaniſm; whether it was to be conſidered as the ſame with common electricity, or as ſomething ſpecifically different.

IT was at laſt aſcertained by Nicholſon and Carliſle, that the zinc end of the pile was in a ſtate of poſitive electricity, and the ſilver or copper end in the negative ſtate. The zinc end of the pile, then, according to the commonly received theory of electricity, gives out the electric fluid, which enters at the ſilver or copper end. And if the circle be completed by means of metallic wires or charcoal, when the pile is ſufficiently powerful, ſparks ſimilar to what take place by the diſcharge of common electricity, may be perceived. Electric batteries have been charged by means of the pile, metallic wires, tinfoil, gold leaf, are burnt, and mixtures of hydrogen and oxygen gas, are exploded in the ſame way as happens when electric diſcharges are made to paſs through them. From the whole of the phenomena, there ſeems now to be little doubt of the identity of the two fluids.

CHEMISTRY, however, has a very conſiderable ſhare in the phenomena of Galvaniſm. The action of the pile is moſt powerful in oxygen gas: It ceaſes entirely in the vacuum of an air pump, or in azotic gas. The electrical machine, alſo, it has been aſcertained, cannot be excited in any gas unleſs it contain oxygen; and it ſeems probable that the effect of the amalgam, which is employed in exciting the electrical machine, bears a proportion to the faculty or rapidity of its oxydation.

WHEN the action of the pile has continued for ſome time, it gradually becomes weaker, till at laſt its energy is entirely loſt. This power can only be renewed by cleaning the plates, the ſurface of which have been very much changed. It was obſerved, that the time in which the action of the pile ceaſed, was in proportion to the energy which it originally poſſeſſed. When it was ſtrongeſt the duration of its action was ſhorteſt; it was obſerved alſo, that one of each pair of plates was covered with a coat of oxyde, and when this proceſs of oxydation was finiſhed, and the ſurface of the plate was entirely covered, the action ceaſed. Of the two metals employed in the conſtruction of the pile, that which is moſt eaſily oxydated always undergoes this proceſs. When zinc and ſilver, or zinc and copper, are uſed, the zinc is always oxydated; and unleſs this oxydation take place, there is no action of the pile. Its action or energy is proportional to the oxydation of the metal. And thus it appears, that this oxydation is eſſentially neceſſary to the action of the pile; for unleſs the liquid which is employed to moiſten the pieces of card or cloth between the pairs of plates, or that which fills the cells in the trough, be capable of oxydating the zinc, no action follows. There is no action at all with ſilver and zinc and perfectly pure water. In vacuo the action of the pile ſoon ceaſes, even with common water, for the oxygen which is held in ſolution by the water, ſoon combines with the zinc, and then the proceſs ſtops. The action is encreaſed by oxygen gas, becauſe the oxydation of the zinc is facilitated. Its action is alſo encreaſed and goes on even in vacuo, when nitric acid, which ſupplies oxygen, for the proceſs of oxydation, is ſubſtituted for the water. Thus by eſtimating the proportion between

between the oxydation of the metals, and the action of the pile, it may be determined what metals are proper for forming piles, and with what liquids they may be employed. In the choice of the different metals it muſt be obſerved, that one of them muſt always be more eaſily oxydated than the other. Two perfect conductors which are unequally oxydable, with an imperfect conductor, which is capable of oxydating the moſt oxydable of the perfect conductors, conſtitute the elements of the galvanic pile.

(To be continued.)

AN ACCOUNT OF TWO NEW ANIMALS,

BROUGHT TO PARIS FROM NEW HOLLAND.

A COUPLE of living quadrupeds, entirely unknown to naturaliſts, have been ſent home by Captain Baudin, in the *Naturaliſte* lately arrived. Profeſſor Geoffroi calls them *faſcolomes*. They come from the weſtern coaſt of New Holland; their fur may be of ſome utility; and their fleſh, in the opinion of Captain Hamelin and his crew, affords excellent food. The *faſcolomes* are intereſting to naturaliſts in particular on account of the ſingularity of their organization. They reſemble the marmot in the form of the head; the number, the nature, and arrangement of their teeth; and by the conformation of their fore-feet, which they employ for burrowing in the earth; but they differ by the exiſtence of a bag under the belly of the female, and by the whole apparatus of the organs of generation, which are like thoſe of the *sarique opoſſum* of Buffon. The hind-feet alſo are formed like thoſe of that animal, the thumb being ſeparated from the other toes, and deſtitute of claws. The tail is ſo ſhort that it remains concealed among the hair; the latter is brown, tufted, and very long.

THE *faſcolomes* in the menagerie are ſtill young, and larger than rabbits. They are remarkably gentle. They may be touched, and carried from one place to another, without ſhowing the leaſt fear, anger, or diſcontent. Their gait is heavy and embarraſſed; they live under the earth, ſleep in the day-time, and in the night go in queſt of food: in general they have little activity and energy: they ſcratch themſelves like apes. They are fed with bread, milk, roots, and all ſorts of herbs.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON THE DISADVANTAGES OF A CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

Concluded from page 456.

"IN thoſe plans of education (continues our author) of which the ſtudy of the dead languages does not make a part, proper means are ſeldom adopted for impreſſing the youthful mind with habits of induſtry; nor do the judgement, the memory, and the other powers of the mind, receive equal improvement as they paſs not through the ſame exerciſes as in a claſſical education. Let us enter thoſe academies where the way to a complete education leads not through the thorny and rugged paths of claſſical literature, let us attend to the exerciſes which theſe polite teachers cauſe their pupils to perform. Do they inſiſt on laborious induſtry or intenſe application!—No;—they can communicate knowledge without requiring laborious ſtudy, they profeſs to allow their pupils to enjoy the ſweets of idleneſs, and yet render them prodigies of learning. But are their magnificent promiſes ever fulfilled?—Do they indeed cultivate the underſtandings of the young people committed to their care? They do not;—their care is never once directed to this important object. To adorn them with ſhewy and ſuperficial qualities is all that thoſe gentlemen aim at. Hence, when their pupils come to enter the world, and engage in the duties of active life, they appear deſtitute of every manly qualification. Though they have attained the age and grown up to the ſize of manhood, their underſtandings are ſtill childiſh and feeble; they are capricious, unſteady, incapable of induſtry or fortitude, and unable to purſue any particular object with keen, unremitting perſeverance. That long ſeries of ſtudy and regular application, which is requiſite in order to obtain ſkill in the ancient languages, produces much happier effects on the youthful mind. The power of habit is univerſally felt and acknowledged. As he who is permitted to triſle away the earlieſt part of his life in idleneſs or in frivolous occupations, can ſcarcely be expected to diſplay any manly or vigorous qualities when he reaches a more mature age; ſo, on the contrary, he whoſe earlier days have been employed in exerciſing his memory, and furniſhing it with valuable treaſures, in cultivating his judgement and reaſoning powers, by calling the one to make frequent diſtinctions between various objects preſented to the underſtanding, and alſo in ſtrengthening and improving the acuteneſs of his moral powers, by attending to human actions and characters, and diſtinguiſhing between them, as virtuous or vicious, as mean or glorious: he who has thus cultivated his powers, may be naturally expected to diſtinguiſh himſelf when he comes to perform his

his part in active life, by prudence, activity, firmneſs, perſeverance, and moſt of the other noble qualities which can adorn a human character. But in the courſe of a claſſical education, the powers of the mind receive this cultivation, and therefore theſe happy effects may be expected to follow from it. The repetitions which are required afford improving exerciſe to the memory, and ſtore it with the moſt valuable treaſures; the powers of the underſtanding are employed in obſerving the diſtinctions between words; in tracing words to the ſubſtance and qualities in nature which they are uſed to repreſent; in comparing the words and idioms of different languages, and in tracing the laws of their analogy and conſtruction; while our moral faculties are at the ſame time improved, by attending to the characters which are deſcribed, and the events and actions which are related, in thoſe books which we are directed to peruſe, in order to acquire the ancient languages."

THIS reaſoning is certainly more ſpecious than ſolid. Becauſe a few ignorant *ſwindlers* who diſgrace the the reſpectable title of ſchoolmaſters, have opened academies, where they profeſs to give their pupils a knowledge of all the uſeful branches of education without making them ſubmit to application, and have thus perverted the characters of the youth intruſted to their care; becauſe ſuch is the caſe, it is not to be inferred that every plan of education which does not include the ſtudy of the dead languages, is to be attended with ſuch bad effects. The neceſſity of cauſing youth to acquire habits of induſtry, and of ſerious application is moſt obvious. It is very rarely that we ſee a man who has trifled away his youth in idleneſs, ſupport a reſpectable character in manhood. Even the powerful advantages of wealth and of title cannot ſave him from being deſpiſed by thoſe who can make a diſtinction between the *man* and his *trappings*. With our author, then, we agree, that a proper ſyſtem of education, muſt be ſuch as exerciſes the faculties of the mind, and requires much ſtudy and diligence. But we differ from him, when he ſuppoſes, that theſe requiſites are to be found only in that plan of education which includes the ſtudy of Greek and Latin. Is there no way of exerciſing the memory, but by getting by heart great numbers of words, or by repeating long paſſages of Greek and Latin poets? Can there be found no employment for the powers of the underſtanding more improving than that of obſerving the diſtinctions between words and idioms? Or are thoſe hiſtories and deſcriptions of characters which ſo much improve our moral faculties, to be found only in the ancient languages? In the whole circle of the arts and ſciences, in the regular ſtudy of our own and ſeveral other modern languages, is there not to be found as much uſeful information as will be ſufficient to keep our youth diligently employed during the years allotted to their education? Surely there is; and in the ſlight ſketch which I ſhall afterwards give of the ſtudies proper to be ſubſtituted for a claſſical education, means will be found to inure the mind to induſtry, to exerciſe the memory, and the judgement, and to improve the morals of youth, as effectually at leaſt as could have been done by the ſtudy of Greek and Latin.

THE author aſks, where, if claſſical learning is to be given up, we ſhall find the ſame treaſures of moral wiſdom, of elegance, and of uſeful hiſtorical knowledge, which the writers of Greece and Rome afford? if we will content ourſelves with the modern writers of Italy, France and England? or if we will deign

deign to survey the beauties of Homer and Virgil, through the medium of a translation? It must be allowed that the best translation cannot convey all the beauty, force, and spirit of the ancient writers, especially in poetry. In translation, however, we lose none of those treasures of moral wisdom, and of useful knowledge, contained in the classics; all we lose is the enjoyment of those more delicate graces, which cannot he retained in our own language. The English is capable of expressing the ideas of the classic authors, both in prose and in verse, almost as forcibly, as the languages in which they were originally conveyed. Even supposing its inferiority to be greater than it really is, still the advantage to be derived from reading the classics in the original languages, is certainly not worth the labour of five or six years, which it is necessary to spend in the study of these languages; especially as this appears to be the *only* advantage to be reaped from these studies.

If the reader acquiesce in the justice of these remarks, he will find the *advantages* of studying the dead languages to be reduced to a very small compass: their *sole use* being to enable us to perceive the beauties of the works written in them more sensibly than we could in a translation. Against this *advantage*, let us now enquire what *disadvantages* are to be set, and then it will be seen on which side the balance lies.

The study of the dead languages occasions a very great loss of time to youth. Children are sent to a grammar school, as it is called, as soon as they can read a page of English. At this school they continue for several years, till they have been flogged through a course of Latin and Greek, which occupies their time so completely, that they cannot pay the smallest attention to any other object. When they have acquired these *most important* branches of learning, or rather, when they have acquired nothing but a settled disgust at all learning whatever, they are dismissed from school, and left to acquire the other branches of knowledge in a hurried way, as they must now enter into different professions. They leave school, then, ignorant of every thing but of a smattering of Greek and Latin, which is totally forgotten in one tenth of the time taken to acquire it. So grounded, and with such dispositions, they can acquire a knowledge of no other science, and remain in a worse state than if they had received no education at all. Such is certainly the fate of a very great proportion of those who are educated according to the present plan. Many, indeed, after going through a classical education, and who have leisure to prosecute their studies, attain eminence in the useful arts and sciences. But we must not attribute the depth of knowledge evinced by them in the physical or moral sciences to their having been classically educated. No; we must attribute it to the force of their genius having resisted the obstacles placed in their way by this education. What would such men have been, had they employed the years of their earlier youth in studying the first principles of those sciences for which a lifetime is not sufficient? They would have acquired considerable knowledge by the time that they were freed from the trammels of the dead languages, and had begun to study the rudiments of those sciences. Having such time before them, they might have carried their researches to a depth that we have no conception of; and the arts and sciences might have risen to a height at which, according to the present system of education, they will probably not arrive for many years.

To the great body of ſociety, to thoſe who tread the walks of common life, the diſadvantages of claſſical education are equally great. Among this claſs of men, as well as almoſt every other, the cuſtom of giving their children a claſſical education is univerſal. There is hardly an artiſan ſo poor, but that he can afford to pay for his ſon's tuition at a grammar-ſchool. A young man of this rank, poſſeſſed of genius and of a thirſt for uſeful knowledge, is by this education ſubjected to very great hardſhips. He is confined to the dry unintereſting ſtudy of words during the years allowed for his education, and leaves ſchool, even if he has been attentive and diligent, entirely deſtitute of general information, except the ſlight knowledge of ancient hiſtory and mythology which he may have gleaned from the authors he has read. If, from his own induſtry, during the intervals of relaxation from his claſſical labours, he has been able to pick up ſome knowledge in the ſciences, this knowledge muſt be ſo very imperfect as to be of no uſe to him, but muſt only tend to increaſe his eagerneſs for farther advances. This deſire, however, he finds it impoſſible to gratify, as the duties of the profeſſion in which he is engaged immediately on leaving ſchool, preclude all endeavours to increaſe his knowledge by the ſtudy of the ſciences. His claſſical learning, in which he finds neither pleaſure nor advantage, is ſoon obliterated from his memory; his ardour for knowledge, ſo often and ſo ſeverely diſappointed, ſoon cools; the ingenuous youth, burning with zeal in the cauſe of ſcience, ſinks into the mere man of buſineſs; his ideas, thwarted in one object, ſoon centre in another, and money, perhaps, now holds that place in his breaſt formerly occupied by truth and knowledge. A gloomy picture! but it is drawn from nature.

The youth of fortune, deſtined to paſs his days in opulence and eaſe, alſo feels the evil effects of this mode of education. To him it is of the laſt importance, that his youth ſhould be ſpent in ſtudies and purſuits which, in manhood and old age, may render his life pleaſant to himſelf and uſeful to ſociety; which may preſerve him from the tedium of idleneſs, and ſave him from having recourſe to diſſipation and the other baneful reſources which the opulent find ſo neceſſary to relieve them of the load of time. Does the preſent ſyſtem of education produce this effect? It will be found, I am afraid, that it does not. Sent to ſchool at an early age, and confined to the ſtudy of the dead languages during the moſt playful years of their life, the ſons of the rich rejoice when the hour of liberty arrives. Determined to recompenſe themſelves for a reſtraint ſo irkſome, and of which they cannot perceive the utility, they ruſh into diſſipation and licentiouſneſs. For this unhappy conſequence, the remedy is a courſe of education which ſhall intereſt the mind, and at the ſame time require ſtudy and diligence.

Such ſeem to be the principal diſadvantages of claſſical education. It may be added, that were it laid aſide, it would certainly facilitate the ſtudy of ſeveral ſciences, particularly of medicine and law. What good purpoſe does it ſerve to make ſuch great uſe of the Latin and Greek in theſe two ſciences? Why are the diſputations, examinations, and inaugural theſes in Latin? The only reaſon that I can diſcover is, that by this practice, the obſcurity of the ſcience is encreaſed. This might have been a very good reaſon in the days of ignorance and ſuperſtition, when the monks found it their intereſt to keep all the world in the dark but themſelves; but the idea, that the blindneſs of any claſs

of

of men can be of advantage to ſociety at large, is now deſervedly exploded.

I COME now to the branches of education which I would ſubſtitute for the ſtudy of the dead languages. This is a ſubject worthy of a ſeparate treatiſe; but as this paper is now extended to perhaps too great length, the moſt conciſe view that I can give of it is to quote a ſhort paper which appeared in an excellent Engliſh magazine.

"*Subſtitutes for a Claſſical Education.*

"1. *Natural Hiſtory.*—Either real objects, or pictures explained in order.

"2. *Civil Hiſtory.*—The moſt impreſſive moral leſſons ſelected, and the whole connected and illuſtrated by chronological tables, maps, plans, &c.

"3. *Experimental Philoſophy.*—Which, appealing to the ſenſes, ought to be one of the firſt objects.

"4. *Engliſh Style.*—A point of the firſt importance, and of no ſmall extent; not only to underſtand, but to be expert in all the accuracy, and delicacy, and force, of our own language: for the attainment of which, as in the cuſtomary education of the Greeks, the fineſt parts of our beſt authors in verſe and proſe may be committed to memory and recited, and afterwards imitated at leiſure with the pen.

"5. *Modern Languages.*—So neceſſary in traffic, converſation, and ſome of them replete with information.

"6. *Geometry, Algebra, Logic.*—The laſt treated as a practical art, applicable to every department of human life, and taught by copious examples and exercises.

"7. *Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture.*—The ſeveral operations viewed, and afterwards purſued in books, improvements conſidered, &c.

"8. *A greater attention to Gymnaſtics.*"

G. H.

Edinburgh.

A SURVEY AND REPORT OF THE COASTS AND CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND;

MADE BY THE COMMAND OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1802.

By Thomas Telford, F. R. S. Civil Engineer, Edinburgh.

Continued from page 464.

THE expenſe of the lines of road which were ſurveyed and eſtimated by Mr Brown, comprehending the whole of the before-mentioned counties, and nearly 1000 miles in length, did not amount to 150,000l. If, therefore, we admit an equal quantity of lines of road, to be undertaken and completed in the courſe of three years, it would require an annua

annual ſupply of 50,000l. ; and ſuppoſing this to be raiſed in equal moieties by government and the land-owners, it would amount to 25,000l. each : but as it is not likely the whole could be brought ſo immediately into operation, it may, with more probability, be expected that ſix years would be taken up in executing all the lines, which would reduce the annual ſupply to 25,000l. or 12,500l. from each party. But this is excluſive of the four great bridges, the total expenſe of which is reckoned at 37,000l. ; if they were undertaken by proper perſons they might be executed in three years, which would require an annual ſupply of 12,333l. 6s. 8d. ; and if government was to grant one-half,

It would be annually	£6,166 13 4
To which add the former -	12,500 0 0
	£18,666 13 4

Speaking therefore generally, if government was diſpoſed to encourage theſe plans of improvement, and would agree to advance 20,000l. in each of the firſt three years, and 12,000l. in each of the laſt three years, it would then remain with the land-owners of the diſtricts of country through which the lines were to be carried, to come forward with their ſurveys and eſtimates, and ſubſcriptions to one half the amount of the expenſe, proving at the ſame time, to the ſatisfaction of government, that the propoſed lines would be of public as well as private utility. It would be neceſſary alſo to provide that the works ſhould be ſubſtantially executed, and that the land owners or others intereſted ſhould always lay out a certain ſum before government advanced an equal moiety.

Means ſhould be provided for the maintenance of the roads and bridges after they have been completed ; and for this purpoſe there ſhould either be a fund reſerved, or a ſmall toll laid on, to go in aid of the ſtatute labour of the country. A very important conſideration alſo, is the erecting and maintaining proper inns upon the roads.

Several of the houſes which were built by government upon the military roads, are ſtriking inſtances of the neceſſity there is of giving the people who are to keep the inns ſomething elſe to depend upon beſides what ariſes from ſupplying travellers ; there ſhould be ſome land attached to the houſe, at a rent to be ſettled by reference. I am not prepared to ſay what the quantity ſhould be, or of what particular deſcription ; it is at preſent ſufficient to point out the principle.

Upon the whole, as far as regards the bridges and roads, I can have no heſitation in ſtating, that they are of the greateſt moment for promoting the improvement of the country, and for perfecting the connections with the fiſhing lochs and the Hebrides ; and I ſhall hereafter endeavour to explain my reaſon for thinking that ſome ſhare of the emigrations is to be attributed to the want of proper communications.

Naval Stations.

Before entering upon the ſubject of the Caledonian canal it will be proper to obſerve, that I again examined the Bay of Cromarty, and have procured ſome more information reſpecting it and the Moray Frith.

Mr. Henderſon, the reſident cuſtom-houſe officer, a man of reſpectability, has, at my deſire, aſcertained the depth of water in the wells, and alſo what quantity flows from a ſpring about half a mile from the town. From this letter it appears, that at the depth of twenty feet from the ſurface of the plain upon which the town ſtands, there are four feet of water in their wells ;

wells; when at Cromarty I learned, that at high ſprings this water is brackiſh, but it is generally uſed for waſhing, and other domeſtic purpoſes. At the diſtance of about half a mile from the town there is a fine ſpring, which was diſcovered by the late Mr Roſs during his ineffectual attempt to find coal: from this circumſtance it is called the Coal Well. This ſpring produces, on an average, upwards of twenty hogſheads of water in an hour; this water might be collected into a reſervoir at a ſmall expenſe; from this reſervoir it might be brought to the ſhore, which is a ſhort diſtance, in pipes, and by means of hoſe run into caſks in a ſhip's boat: to protect the boats, a ſmall pier might be formed at this place.

Captain Duff, of the royal navy, who is well acquainted with the country, and has navigated the Moray Frith in a frigate, has been ſo obliging as to reſolve ſome queries which I took the liberty of tranſmitting to him through his brother-in-law Colonel Dirom. Captain Duff confirms the general report of the excellence of the Bay of Cromarty, and the entrance to it; his opinion reſpecting the navigation of the Moray Frith is quite as favourable as I have been led to advance in my laſt report. From what he ſtates it appears, that even with a contrary wind a ſhip of war could clear the headlands in forty-eight hours from the time of leaving the Bay of Cromarty. From this account, perſons converſant in naval affairs will be able to judge how far this bay would be ſuitable for a ſquadron deſtined to watch the mouth of the Baltic and protect the coaſt. It would be ſingularly well ſituated for convoys to veſſels coming from the weſtward through the Caledonian canal, and when returning with the ſame trade; after ſeeing the merchant ſhips paſs Fort George, the ſhips of war would be cloſe in with their own harbour.

As an aid to this ſtation, the harbour of Aberdeen might be made to receive frigates. This harbour is not embayed, and frigates might ſail from it at all times. In my laſt report I ſtated the expenſe which would attend improving this harbour, and I diſtinguiſhed what extra expenſe would be required to render it capable of receiving frigates, which appeared to be 33,700l.

The magiſtrates of the town, by whoſe ſpirited exertions ſeveral valuable improvements have already been effected, have authorized me to ſay, that they are ready to cooperate with government as far as their circumſtances will admit. If frigates were ſtationed at Aberdeen, and large ſhips at Cromarty, a naval protection would be immediately obtained in that quarter at a very moderate expenſe; and experience would point out what future improvements were neceſſary upon this coaſt.

From Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraſerburgh, a communication might be kept up with Cromarty by means of ſignals or a telegraph, or by land expreſſes to Nairn, where the frith is only three leagues over; or a faſt ſailing veſſel would ſoon run with an eaſterly wind from Fraſerburgh to Cromarty.

If Cromarty Bay was made a road ſtead, there would be wanted a ſtorehouſe and ſome other conveniencies, which may be on a ſmall ſcale, until the merits of the place have been fully proved: allow an expenſe here of 5000l.

The Caledonian Canal.

I paſſed along the whole line of this canal, that is, from Inverneſs on the eaſt, to Fort William on the weſt coaſt. I took much pains to examine into the nature of the navigation of the lochs, their ſoundings,

ings, and anchoring places. For this purpoſe I applied chiefly to Mr Guynn, who commanded the Lochneſs galley, in government ſervice, thirty-ſix years; from him I obtained a very full and ſatisfactory account of Lochneſs: he alſo took the ſoundings of Loch Oich and a part of Loch Lochy for me.

From him I learnt that Lochneſs is twenty-two miles in length, and from one to two and a half miles in breadth; that its extreme depth is 135 fathoms, and generally 15 to 20 very near the ſhores; that there are ſix anchoring places on the north, and four on the ſouth ſide; and that at each end of the loch there is a good anchorage in from three to five, eight, and ten fathom water.

That a veſſel paſſing from the weſt to the eaſt end before a weſterly wind, in a contrary direction before an eaſterly wind, has nothing to do but run before the wind the whole way, which ſhe would do in from three to five hours, and with contrary winds, in moderate weather, ſhe would work it in from twenty-four to thirty-ſix hours.

That the eaſterly winds generally prevail from March till the end of September, when the weſterly winds ſet in, and continue for the reſt of the year.

The ſoundings he took in Loch Lochy are from ſeven to ſixty-eight fathoms, with bold ſhores and good anchorage.

In Loch Quoich, which is a ſhort loch on the ſummit level, there are ſome ſhallow parts, but they may be made ſufficiently deep.

I next proceeded to examine the ſupplies of water which are on the ſummit level, and for this purpoſe I paſſed up the valley of Glengarey to Loch Hourn at the back of Skye. In this valley I found Loch Garry, which appears to be upwards of five miles in length, and from half a mile to one mile in breadth; towards the head of the valley is Loch Quoich, which appears to be upwards of eight miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth: theſe natural reſervoirs, placed in an extenſive valley and a rainy country, form an abundant proviſion for every purpoſe to which water can be applied in the courſe of the canal.

Having aſcertained theſe points, I paſſed by a very rocky and precipitous tract down to the head of Loch Hourn; from Loch Hourn I travelled by a tract ſcarcely leſs rugged to the top of Glen Elg, and over the ſteep mountain of Raatachan to the top of Loch Duich; from thence I travelled along the veſtiges of a military road, up Glen Shiel, down a part of Glen Morriſon, and over a rugged mountain to Fort Auguſtus. In Glen Morriſon and Glen Garry it is poſſible to make roads, if judiciouſly laid out, upon an eaſy aſcent; but the idea of water conveyance through them between the Caledonian canal and the fiſhing lochs is altogether unadviſable.

My next object was to examine the country which lies between the top of Loch Eil and Loch Shiel, in order to find whether a water conveyance could be made at a moderate expence from Loch Eil through Loch Shiel, and ſo into the fiſhing grounds to the ſouth of Skye, without paſſing down the Linnhe Loch, up the Sound of Mull, and round the Point of Ardnamurchan. I carried a level acroſs the neck of land which ſeparates Loch Eil from Loch Shiel: the diſtance is about three miles. I found the ſummit of the land forty-three feet above high water in Loch Eil, and thirty-five feet five inches above the level of the freſh water in Loch Shiel. In order to form a canal, as there is no water to be got

got on this ſummit, the ground muſt be cut twelve feet below the level of the water in Loch Shiel, which would make forty-ſeven feet five inches of cutting, and this depth of cutting would be continued for nearly a mile: I alſo ſuſpect that in this diſtance rock would be met with. I am therefore ſorry to ſay, I cannot adviſe the work being undertaken before the nature of the ground has been fully proved, and the whole of Loch Shiel has been examined with great care: and as this paſſage cannot be uſeful unleſs the Caledonian canal be made and navigated from the eaſt, if that event ſhould take place, there will be plenty of time to re-examine this point with care; at leaſt it ought, in my opinion, to be poſtponed.

Having inveſtigated all the points which fell under my obſervation as a civil engineer, I became extremely deſirous of having the opinion of experienced and well-informed mercantile and ſea-faring people with regard to the preſent navigation by the Pentland Firth and the Orkneys, and the propoſed inland navigation by the Caledonian canal. With the view of procuring the beſt poſſible information on this ſubject, I applied to Leith, Aberdeen, and Peterhead, on the eaſt coaſt; and to Greenock, Dublin, Liverpool, and Briſtol, on the weſt.

In the appendix to this report, I have inſerted the queries, and anſwers; by which it may be ſeen that there is only one opinion as to the dangers and inconveniences of the preſent navigation, and the advantages which may be expected from the propoſed inland navigation, if united with a naval ſtation in the Moray Firth, or on the adjacent coaſt of Scotland.

This ſanction of experienced people, who are deeply intereſted in commercial concerns, will, I truſt, ſatisfy your Lordſhips, that it has not been upon unſubſtantial grounds that I have ventured to recommend this great national object.

My eſtimate of the expence of forming this navigation is nearly 350,000l., and the time required to complete it would probably be about ſeven years; this diviſion would require an annual ſupply of 50,000l.

Upwards of thirty veſſels have been wrecked on the coaſt of Caithneſs in the memory of Alexander Miller, of Staxigo.

The Fiſheries.

In what regards the fiſheries, I beg leave to quote a paſſage from my laſt year's Report. "I believe it is generally admitted, that in the improvement of a country, the interference of government ſhould extend only to the removing obſtacles, and affording conveniences which are of a nature not eaſily to be ſurmounted by individuals, or any body of men who can be brought to act together; and where it is evident that by removing theſe obſtacles and affording theſe conveniences, the exertions of individuals will be greatly facilitated, ſo as to promote the general good of the empire."

The objects connected with the Fiſheries, which ſeem to come under the foregoing deſcription, are 1ſt, the want of a ready communication by water between the eaſt and weſt coaſts; 2dly, the want of communications by land from the low countries and the eaſt coaſt, with the ſhores and fiſhing lochs of the weſt coaſt; 3dly, the inconveniences ariſing from the operation of the ſalt laws; and 4thly, the want of a harbour in Caithneſs.

The firſt and ſecond of theſe objects have already been fully diſcuſſed under the heads of the Caledonian Canal, and the propoſed

Bridges and Roads. The third has been ſo often and thoroughly inveſtigated, that I ſhall only in this place take the liberty of mentioning that all the information I have received tends to confirm the juſtice of the complaints againſt the laws now in force which regard ſalt.

As to the fourth object, the harbour of Wick in Caithneſs, which I examined, eſtimated, and reported upon laſt year, will remove the juſt complaints of want of protection on the N. E. coaſt.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER ON LITERARY SUBJECTS, PARTICULARLY POETRY,

TO EAGLESFIELD SMITH, ESQ. FROM DR H. W. TYTLER.

Edinburgh, 28th July, 1803.

I NOW proceed to conſider what you ſay of "genius diſdaining all curbs;" that "it muſt be completely independent, or not at all;" of "writing to pleaſe the taſte of the times" &c.

ALL theſe propoſitions I poſitively, and abſolutely deny, nor am I vain enough to think that any thing human can exiſt, but may ſometimes require a curb. The firſt, and principal ingredient in writing Poetry, is no doubt genius; or mental powers, capable of attaining excellence in that line of writing. But that genius is to be ſubjected to certain rules, as in the attainment of any other art.—One may be born with a genius, or capacity to be as great a Mathematician as Archimedes. But how is he to attain that, if he never learn the propoſitions of Euclid?—If Poetry be not an art, to what purpoſe has the celebrated Art of Poetry, by Horace, and the no leſs celebrated Eſſay on Criticiſm, by Pope, been ſo much read and admired.—The firſt tells us,

'Omne tulit punctum, qui miſcuit utile dulci.'

A capacity or genius for both the *utile* and *dulce* may exiſt in one's own mind; but the improvement of them muſt ariſe from learning, and experience.

AND the laſt,

"'Tis more to guide, than ſpur the muſe's ſteed,
Reſtrain his fury, than provoke his ſpeed;
The winged courſer, like a generous horſe,
Shews moſt true mettle, when you check his courſe."

If one is to pour out indiſcriminately, without arrangement, conſideration, or learning, and frequently without adhering to the common rules of grammar, "the wild, the romantic, and the fanciful" ideas of a heated imagination; what is it but a ſtring of incoherent, and frequently incomprehenſible nonſenſe? Which Pope well deſcribes, when he talks of thoſe,

——"that ſcrawl,
With deſp'rate charcoal, round the darken'd wall."

Or

Or if now and then a random thought may ſucceed, the piece altogether is "one glaring chaos," in which the mind is as much bewildered, as the body would have been in the chaos before the creation. And illiterate, and uninformed people, (of which the bulk of mankind will always conſiſt), take it into their heads, that they admire what it is impoſſible they can underſtand. And what indeed was never written with any intention that it ſhould be underſtood.—The old adage, "ignorance is the mother of devotion" is here extremely applicable.

This new mode of writing, (which I hope has already paſſed its *acme*) took its riſe from the French revolution, and has been ſpread with their hateful, and ridiculous principles, that every thing muſt be changed, and that nothing good exiſted before, except Rouſſeau, and a few other writers of their own nation. Wherefore, ſo far from thinking that one ſhould go into the common taſte of the times, it is my opinion, that every good writer ſhould do his endeavour to improve, and alter it.—And as Prior ſays,

"If once for principle 'tis laid
That thought is trouble to the head,
I argue thus: the world agrees
That he writes well, who writes with eaſe;
Then he, by ſequel logical,
Writes beſt, who never thinks at all."

And again,

"That when you Poets ſwear, and cry,
The God inſpires; I rave, I die;
If inward wind does truly ſwell ye,
'T muſt be the cholic in your belly:
That writing is but juſt like dice!
And lucky mains make people wiſe;
That jumbled words, if fortune throw 'em,
Well, well as Dryden, form a Poem."
&c.

Of all the group of authors you mention I am only, in part, acquainted with the writings of Jerningham, Hayley, and Rogers. And I am happy to ſay that they all write according to the above mentioned rules, and are exceptions to that debaſement of taſte, which ſo commonly prevails. At the ſame time Hayley is unpardonably verboſe, and of courſe feeble. Which obliges me to quote Pope again.

"Words are like leaves, and where they moſt abound,
Much fruit of ſenſe beneath is rarely found."

Southey's Joan of Arc (one of the wonderful productions of imagination, according to the common taſte), I have looked into, and always turned from it with diſguſt; which, I ſcarcely think, any one, ſpeaking impartially, will ſay that they have done from even the worſt of *my own* writings.

In anſwer to all this, I know you will immediately pop Shakſpeare upon me, and ſay that his admired writings are all "the wild, the romantic, and the fanciful." In reply to which, I muſt obſerve that Shakſpeare is *unique*; and all his imitators have only ſhewn their own folly in attempting to *ape* him. At the ſame time, however great he may be as a dramatic writer, his other poems are, at leaſt, not above mediocrity. And let him ſtand as unrivalled as you pleaſe, in his own way, I cannot equal him to either Homer, Virgil, or Milton; though perhaps only for this reaſon, that epic poetry is a line of writing ſuperior to dramatic; and that it is a greater effort of genius to ſupport a mighty character, both in ſpeech, and action through 24, or even 12 books, than to ſupport *only his ſpeeches* through the ſcenes of a play.—The players have the whole merit of the action.—Not ſo with Homer.

His great, and almoſt inconceiveable deſcriptions, bring the actions of his heroes as much before the eyes of his readers, and I will venture to ſay, leave a deeper impreſſion on their minds, than could ariſe from any repreſentation on the ſtage. Which laſt was the device of inferior authors, and often ſerves as a cloke to hide their infirmities.—Neither do the Dramas of Shakſpeare poſſeſs that *wonderful originality* ſo much boaſted of by the wrong-headed race of our cotemperary writers. They are all taken from ſome popular ſtory; and many ſpeeches, particularly in his hiſtorical pieces, are mere verſifications of old Engliſh hiſtorians.—The famous ſoliloquy in Hamlet is chiefly a tranſlation from Plato.—In whatever way he came by that tranſlation is nothing to the purpoſe. It is ſufficient againſt your argument that he did not invent the whole ſpeech himſelf. Which ſhews that he was not above uſing whatever helps came within his reach; and that he did not, according to the new popular faſhion, pour out a parcel of indigeſted thoughts, and run away to the preſs with them immediately. It is indeed ſaid that he never blotted out a line. But that only ſhews the more, how much he thought of his lines, before he wrote them.—Works of the kind juſt mentioned, inſtead of the ſublime, will always exhibit the bombaſt and abſurd. Between which common readers have ſeldom the ſkill to diſtinguiſh.

The ſtrength, and happineſs of numberleſs expreſſions, and the ſublimity of numberleſs ideas in Shakſpeare (to ſay nothing of his low comedy) are to me ſufficient proofs of his ſuperior genius, whether all theſe ideas, and expreſſions were his own invention or not. Many of them, we are well aſſured, were not his own. His great, and unrivalled excellence is his machinery. But he no more invented his ghoſts, witches, and fairies, than Homer invented Jupiter and Juno, or than Milton, Jeſus Chriſt and the Devil. The belief in thoſe beings was popular at the time; and I make no doubt but many of his ſtories of this kind were taken from the mouths of old women. At the ſame time he has managed them in a way to which no mortal but himſelf has ever attained. From which it may fairly be concluded that genius ſhews itſelf as much in improvement, as in invention. A good improvement will always be ſuperior to an indifferent invention. And ſuch has all along been the characteriſtic of the Engliſh nation. As to the new method of pouring out a wild chaos of indiſcriminate, indigeſted, and frequently ungrammatical thoughts, and immediately printing them off in their original chaotic ſtate, I would call it not *genius*, but *folly*. And the admirers of ſuch pieces, however numerous, muſt come under the ſame denomination.

Many well-informed Engliſhmen will tell you that the ſkilful, and ſpirited repreſentation of Shakſpeare's Dramas, on the ſtage, by Garrick, has contributed as much to his immortality as his own merit. This was likewiſe improvement, and the only real improvement ever made on Shakſpeare. All other attempts at it have only debaſed him. And it is certain that his writings were not ſo popular till long after his death: as no leſs than eighty-three years elapſed before the ſecond edition of his works took place. His language, however forcible, and now antiquated was then moſt common, and probably the hiſtory of his plays better known.

I do not know any expreſſion in Shakſpeare that has been more frequently quoted than the following.

"That

"That undiſcovered country, from whoſe
bourn
No traveller returns."

now, to conſider this celebrated phraſe a little critically. Surely there is no great ſtretch of imagination, in calling the next, and unknown world "an undiſcovered country." And ſtill leſs in ſaying that nobody returns from it. Every peaſant will tell you as much. So that great part of the merit of this paſſage turns on the uncommon word "bourn." Which, however it may now ſtrike us, as we ſeldom hear it, was common in Shakſpeare's time, and ſignifies a boundary, or more properly a ſmall rivulet, which, at that time, was a common boundary. But the greatneſs, and ſolemnity of the whole idea conſtitutes the ſublimity.

Longinus, in his excellent treatiſe on the ſublime, mentions that the moſt ſublime phraſe, then ever written (and I fear it has not been equalled ſince) was theſe words in the beginning of Geneſis; "God ſaid, let there be light, and there was light." The language here is the ſimpleſt imaginable. A bit of plain narration, which a child might underſtand, and, in Engliſh at leaſt, told in a few commonly heard monoſyllables, which are the very oppoſite of high ſounding, or antiquated language. From which I infer that the true ſublime, whether in proſe, rhyme, or blank verſe (for they are all equally capable of it) conſiſts of great ideas expreſſed in ſimple language. The beautiful admits of leſs grand ideas, but the language muſt be equally ſimple, perſpicuous, and expreſſive. And whatever poet, attempting either, deviates from this rule, muſt involve himſelf in bombaſt and abſurdity.

I ſhall finiſh this long diſſertation, with the following lines, which, in my opinion, ſay every thing that can be ſaid in favour of wild imagination, and likewiſe teach people how to uſe that imagination, unleſs they mean to go mad altogether. And I ſhall likewiſe add that moſt beautiful petition, which follows a few lines afterwards.

——"Pegaſus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly deviate from the common track;
From vulgar bounds, with brave diſorder, part,
And ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art,
Which, without paſſing through the judgement, gains
The heart, and all its end at once attains.
But tho the ancients thus their rules invade
(As kings diſpenſe with laws, themſelves have made)
Moderns beware! or, if you muſt offend
Againſt the precept, ne'er tranſgreſs its end.
Let it be ſeldom, and compell'd by need,
And have, at leaſt, their precedent to plead."

"O! may ſome ſpark of your celeſtial fire
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire,
(That, on weak wings, from far purſues your flights,
Glows, while he reads, but trembles as he writes)
To teach vain wits a ſcience little known,
To admire ſuperior ſenſe, and doubt their own."

When Southey, Coleridge, or any other modern *Imaginationiſt* has equalled theſe ſix lines, I may perhaps incline to give up my long continued admiration, and imitation of Pope, and the ancients.

IMPROVE.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE MODE OF WATCHING CITIES.

BY MR DAY, OF CHARTER-HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

FROM the concurrent teſtimony of many individuals, the preſent ſyſtem of watching cities is languid and inadequate: no houſe is ſecure, when depredation is determined on, or if there be any ſecurity, it is more from the means taken within, than from the watching without. Magiſtrates have ſeen and pointed out the defects in the ſyſtem, and have at times employed what means they could to counteract the evils ariſing from thoſe defects, but their means have been ineffectual: and houſeholders have been obliged to ſubmit to their riſques with no other conſolation but that of thinking, that though the plan of watching was bad, it was better than none. In attentively conſidering the plan, the defects ſeem to reduce themſelves to the following heads:

1ſt, The too long intervals which watchmen take, between their going their rounds; by which it appears, that conſidering any individual houſe, that houſe has not the benefit of actual watching more than ten minutes through the whole night.

2dly, The watchman's call of the hours, from which no ſervice ariſes to any, but to the depredators of the night, as is obvious to any one who reflects, that of the many houſe-breakings and ſtreet-robberies committed in London in the year, how few of the depredators are detected or taken by the watchmen themſelves, from no fault perhaps, of theſe laſt, but becauſe the thieves have taken advantage of the watchman's repoſe in his box, and what is more, of the notice which he gives, by vociferation, of his diſtance or approach, by which they haſten or delay their attack, or carry off their plunder accordingly.

3dly, The uncertainty of the watchman's doing his duty; who either from intoxication, drowſineſs, or indolence, or induced by the badneſs of the night, may miſs his rounds without detection.

4thly, The uſe of the lanthorn, which ſerves no purpoſe but that of adding to the ſignal of the watchman's approach. And laſtly the uſe of the watch-box, which anſwers no end but that of promoting drowſineſs, and perhaps diſeaſe, from the chills which are increaſed by inaction in a cold damp houſe.

For theſe defects it will be aſked what effectual remedy can be propoſed? To double the number of watchmen would be the moſt obvious, but that is out of the queſtion when we conſider the enormous expence which would attend it, and is unneceſſary when we reflect that the uſual number of men employed will be ſufficient, if any mode can be adopted of fixing and aſcertaining their vigilance. The inſtrument called the Watchman's Noctuary, or Labourer's Regulator, offers a mode for this purpoſe. By one of ſuch being placed at each end of a watchman's round, it will be aſcertained how the man continued his movements through the night, to a nice-

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ty of ten minutes at any period of the watch; and the ſlighteſt irregularity or omiſſion will be viſible the next morning to the inſpector or conſtable, whoſe office it ſhall be to open the machine. The teſt of regular and well-ſuſtained vigilance is given by the watchman's dropping a token as he paſſes, every half hour, quarter, or half quarter, into a receiver or cell; each half hour or quarter preſenting its own cell to receive the ſame, and each cell, like time itſelf, irrecoverable when paſſed. No trick or fraud on the watchman's part can counteract the movement of the horizontal wheel formed of theſe cells, and completing a revolution once in twelve hours. He has no command over it, and each cell (as it moves under the receiver) will be a kind of ſpeaking witneſs of his diligence and fidelity in going his rounds, anſwering the next morning to the exact periods he either was or ought to have been there.

By this means the calls of the watchmen, which were only inſtituted for the purpoſe of his giving notice of being on his duty, will be ſuperſeded; and a conſiderable expence of animal exertion will be ſaved to the individual, which might better be converted into that of going his rounds twice, where he now only goes once. Warnings to the nightly thief of timely attack or retreat will likewiſe be taken away, and if inſtead of an open the watchman was to carry a dark lanthorn, the robber would have no ſecurity whatever in calculating the moment of his depredation, and might be detected in the very outſet of his attack, as the ſlighteſt ſound would alarm the watchman walking in ſilence, and not drowning diſtant noiſe by that of his own voice.

Of the objections to this new mode of ameliorating the watching of cities, the only one ſeems to be the expence of the time pieces; and conſidering the number which the larger pariſhes will have occaſion for, this expence will be important*; but let it be conſidered that it will not amount to more than three pence in the pound of a rate on houſes, and that the firſt will be the ſole expence, probably to be ſaved by diminiſhing the number of patroles to one half (or leſs) of what they now are. But trifling indeed will be the expence when compared with the loſſes ſuſtained by the public in depredations, which, according to a late work on the police of the metropolis, amounts to two millions and upwards.

The beſt ſituation for theſe machines will be at each end of a watchman's round, perhaps certain rounds will require three. They ought to ſtand in a convenient receſs in the ſtreet, ſecured by rivetings of iron, or let into a wall, or placed on a ſtrong bracket within the iron railing of an area; and, if the dial plates were ſuffered to appear, would be uſeful in the day as well as in the night; as an eight-day clock it would require no attention to its movements but once a-week, and the morning inſpector might attend to the ſlight duty of winding it up.

The annual expence of keeping it in repair is too trifling to be taken notice of.

I have to remark that the ſame machine will anſwer in cuſtomhouſes, warehouſes, banking-houſes, docks, and every place where vigilance, to be uſeful, muſt be exact.

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* It is preſumed that each time piece will amount to no leſs than twelve guineas, and each round will require two. It is ſuppoſed by ſome that they may be made for much leſs than half the money.

A NEW METHOD OF PAINTING.

AN advantageous ſubſtitute for painting in diſtemper has been propoſed by M. Carbonell, a Spaniſh phyſician, by which all diſagreeable ſmells are avoided, and apartments may be occupied immediately after being painted. The following is the proceſs recommended: 1. Take a quantity of blood, three or four hours after it is drawn, or when it is quite cold. Let the veſſel which contains it be gently inclined, and a clear, amber coloured liquor will be decanted. Paſs the liquor thro' a ſtrainer, to ſeparate the fragments of clot which are mixed with it. 2. Reduce quick-lime to powder, paſs it through a ſieve, and put it up in well cloſed bottles or boxes. 3. When the paint is to be prepared, pour a quantity of the ſerum or liquor obtained from the blood into an earthen or wooden veſſel, and mix with it ſo much quick-lime as to bring it to a proper conſiſtence for ſpreading eaſily with a bruſh on the ſurfaces to be covered. Thus prepared, it ſhould be uſed as quickly as poſſible; and too great a quantity muſt not be prepared at once, becauſe it thickens very faſt, and when too thick, it cannot be uſed. 4. This preparation is always white, but when a different colour is wiſhed, red, green, black, or yellow bolar earth may be added to the ſerum, when the mixture is made with the quick lime. The blue glaſs prepared from the oxide of cobalt, reduced to a fine powder, gives a beatiful blue colour. When the addition of colouring matters is made to the mixture, it may be adviſeable to add a few whites of eggs; but this muſt be done cautiouſly, otherwiſe the paint is apt to ſcale off. 5. As one layer will not be ſufficient, two or three may be laid on thoſe ſurfaces that are required to be well painted, taking care that the coat already laid on be perfectly dry before a ſecond is applied. 6. A beautiful poliſh may be given to this paint by friction. Clear whale oil is preferable to any other kind of oil for greaſing the cloths that are uſed for rubbing it.

This paint may be applied both to wood-work and coatings of plaſter; and it may be employed with equal advantage to the exterior of buildings as to the inſide of apartments. It ought however to be obſerved, that it ſeems not to anſwer when laid on wood-work or plaſter which have been previouſly covered with oil paint. Expoſure to the ſun, to the air, to moiſture, or drought, produces no changes on it; and when prepared with good materials, it may be uſed to paint the walls of damp houſes, without riſk of its coming off, which is an advantage not poſſeſſed by diſtemper painting. One of its chief advantages undoubtedly is, that being free from bad ſmell, places where it has been uſed may be inhabited without inconvenience or danger the very day of its application.

The only caution neceſſary in the preparation of this paint, is to ſee that the ſerum to be employed is perfectly freſh. In ſummer, on account of its tendency to putrefaction, it is difficult to preſerve it. The only method is to keep it in a cool place; and if it has contracted any bad ſmell, it ought not to be uſed.

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

On the CONSEQUENCES of ESTABLISHING EUROPEAN COLONIES in EGYPT.

From Mr Brougham's Inquiry into the Colonial policy of the European powers.

Continued from page 471.

I COME now to conſider that view of the ſubject which is apparently very remote and fanciful, but in reality preſents to our attention the moſt important conſiderations—the probable effects of the ſubjection and improvement of Egypt upon the Weſt Indian colonies of the European powers. There can remain no doubt whatever in the mind of any perſon who examines the natural reſources of Egypt, that the cultivation of this noble province, by an induſtrious race of men, will be attended with the immediate deſolation of the whole Charaibean iſlands, from Cuba to Trinidad, and of the continental poſſeſſions of the Europeans along the Weſt Indian coaſt of South America.

1. Let us attend, in the *firſt* place, to the prodigious extent of fertile land which has all been at different times, in a ſtate of high and eaſy cultivation in Egypt, and let us compare this with the whole cleared and cultivated Weſt Indian territory.

The Delta and the fertile parts of the country adjoining it on the Canopic and Tanitic branches of the Nile, form a vaſt plain, of a figure ſomewhat triangular, or rather a ſector of a circle whoſe arch extends from Tana to Alexandria, and whoſe radius is a line drawn from Cairo to Cape Berelos. As the chord is about one hundred and forty Engliſh miles, and the radius about one hundred and ten, the whole area cannot contain fewer than eight thouſand ſeven hundred ſquare miles. The lakes Abuſiche and Menzale are indeed included in this ſpace, as well as a ſmall portion of deſert to the weſt of the canal Bahre: But this is nearly balanced by the cultivated land belonging to Lower Egypt, and not comprehended in the portion which we have been conſidering. However, we ſhall ſuppoſe that all theſe deductions, together with the ſpace occupied by the river, amount to about a twelfth part of the whole, and we ſhall eſtimate the fertile part of Lower Egypt at eight thouſand ſquare miles, or five millions one hundred and twenty thouſand acres.

Upper Egypt, or the Said, contains, in proportion to its extent, but a ſmall diſtrict of fertile ſoil. It is, in fact, one vaſt deſert, through which the Nile runs in a winding valley of no great breadth. This valley is the only fertile part of the whole territory, and its extent cannot be computed with any tolerable degree of preciſion. We may, however, obſerve, that the length of a ſtraight line drawn be-

tween the two extremities of the valley Aſſuan, and Cairo, is about five hundred and fifteen Engliſh miles, or, allowing for windings, ſix hundred miles. The greateſt breadth is about twenty-five, near Beniſuef; and it grows narrower and narrower to its ſouthern extremity at Aſſuan, where it is only ſeven or eight miles broad. If we call the average breadth ſeventeen miles, we ſhall certainly keep much within the truth; and this hypotheſis gives ten thouſand two hundred ſquare miles for the ſuperficies. But to this muſt be added the rich diſtrict of Faioum, by far the moſt fruitful part of the whole country. Beſides ſeveral other fertile ſpots not comprehended in the valley, Faioum contains, of itſelf, between five and ſix hundred ſquare miles. So that, altogether, the cultivated part of the Said cannot poſſibly be rated at leſs than eleven thouſand ſquare miles, or ſeven millions forty thouſand acres; and the whole fertile territory of Egypt muſt of conſequence be above twelve millions of acres, at the very loweſt computation.

Let us compare this with the extent of territory at preſent cultivated in the Weſt Indies, in order to ſupply the demands of the European market.

The number of acres in cultivation in the Iſland of Jamaica, in 1787, was one million fifty-nine thouſand; and the exports from thence were valued at two million one hundred and thirty-ſix thouſand four hundred and forty-two pounds. As the total exports from the Britiſh Weſt Indies during the ſame year were ſtated at five millions two hundred and ſixty-five thouſand one hundred and two pounds, and as many of the iſlands contain far more fruitful ſoil than Jamaica, we may eaſily conclude, that not above two millions ſix hundred and nine thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres were in cultivation. The reports of the French Chambers of Commerce to M. Neckar, give the exports for the year 1788 conſiderably lower, *viz.* four millions one hundred and fifty-ſeven thouſand five hundred pounds: ſo that, according to this eſtimate, the cultivated land would only amount to about two millions of acres; but we ſhall take the higheſt computation.

The number of cultivated acres in the French iſlands was four millions twenty-four thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty, according to the average of Jamaica produce, which, for almoſt all thoſe fine territories, is a great deal too low. In the Spaniſh iſlands, the number of cultivated acres was ſeven hundred and forty-five thouſand eight hundred and eighty-three; and in the Dutch colonies of Guiana about eight hundred and fifty thouſand, according to the ſame very low average: ſo that we may compute the whole cultivated land in the Weſt Indies at eight millions two hundred and thirty thouſand three hundred and eighteen; or, allowing for the trifling ſettlements of Sweden and Denmark (the laſt of which has only ſeventy thouſand acres meaſured out for cultivating), we may call the total eight millions three hundred thouſand acres, ſuppoſing all the land to be of the ſame indifferent quality with that of Jamaica.

Thus it appears, that there is in Egypt nearly half as much more of fertile land as there is in all the parts of the Weſt Indies which the demand for colonial produce has cauſed to be cleared, even if we ſhould ſuppoſe as much of the Weſt Indian ſoil to have been uſed for raiſing this produce, as would be neceſſary were the whole territory of an inferior degree of fertility. Let us now ſee to what uſes the Egyptian ſoil may be turned.

2. The wonderful fertility of Egypt in all ſorts of grain, is too well known to require any deſcription. The only remark which it is neceſſary to make, is a correction of the vulgar exaggerations that have been grafted upon the real account of its fruitfulneſs. Inſtead of one, two, and three hundred fold, the common return is twenty-five and thirty, and ſometimes as much as fifty for one. But theſe crops are the produce of the moſt careleſs huſbandry in the world. The indolent Copt ſcarcely takes the pains to ſcratch the rich earth on which he littleſsly ſpills his ſeed-corn; and in four months his harveſt is reaped. Another ſucceeds in the ſame year; and in ſome favoured diſtricts, particularly of the Delta, where abundance of water can be procured, the ſoil yields no leſs than three crops to thoſe lazy and unſkilful cultivators. The ancient cultivation

vation of Egypt, indeed, when it was the granary of the Roman empire, or the country in which Ptolemy Philadelphus amaſſed a treaſure of one hundred and ninety millions, or the conqueſt from which the Arabs drew a revenue of three hundred millions of crowns, cannot now be perceived. Thoſe innumerable canals, by means of which the precious ſupplies of the river were diſtributed, and thoſe reſervoirs which aſſiſted the induſtrious natives in œconomizing that treaſure, have for the moſt part been neglected ſince the decline of the ſtate under the Saracen dominion. But, though choked up and ruinous, the works may without much difficulty be repaired. The ſoil ſtill preſents the ſame ſoft ſubſtance to the ſpade, and the ſame materials for the kiln, that formerly enabled the Ptolemies to excavate the entire channel of the river, and raiſe the ſtupendous mountains of architecture which alone, of all human works, ſeem capable of reſiſting the injuries of time. The ſand that in many places lightly covers the ſurface of the country, ſcarcely conceals the ancient furrows over which it has been permitted to ſpread; and all Egypt offers to the cultivator thoſe tempting proſpects of exceſſive returns which have allured Europeans to clear the thick foreſts of the New World, with this ſtriking difference, that its fineſt ſoil is every year renewed, enjoying the perpetual advantages of the virgin ſtate which only once belong to the American plains, while the labour of the cultivator who firſt ſows a field, is no greater than that of his ſucceſſors who repeat the ſame operation.

The quantity of grain at preſent raiſed in this favoured territory cannot be aſcertained with preciſion. But it is enough to obſerve, that bad as the Egyptian huſbandry is, the very ſmall part of the community, who may be rather ſaid to reap the ſpontaneous fruits of the river and ſoil than to till the ground, abundantly ſupply the whole population of nearly four millions of perſons, feeding chiefly on grain and vegetables, beſides exporting a great part of the grain required by the inhabitants of Conſtantinople, and the whole of what is conſumed in Arabia. It may eaſily be imagined, then, with what eaſe a ſmall part of the twelve millions of acres which according to our computation form the fertile territory of Egypt, may be appropriated to raiſing the ſupply of grain required for the ſubſiſtence of the community while the part now employed in raiſing grain for exportation, and the ſtill greater portion laid waſte by abſolute neglect, is devoted to the raiſing of more valuable commodities.

We have thus found our proviſion grounds and pens, to uſe the language of the Weſt Indian agriculture, and in an abundance ſo great as to preclude the neceſſity of importation, under which almoſt all the American colonies labour. Let us ſee if we cannot diſcover alſo the plantations.

3. From the narratives of various authors, ancient and modern, more particularly of thoſe travellers who have viſited Egypt, and given us a deſcription of their rout, with no other view than to gratify their own or their reader's curioſity about the antiquities of the place, we may gather, that every article of Weſt Indian produce, except coffee, flouriſhes with peculiar felicity on the banks of the Nile.

The great Weſt Indian ſtaple, the ſugar cane, appears to be indigenous in Egypt. It has been raiſed there in all ages, ſometimes in very conſiderable quantities, and always from ſeed. Its culture is attended with no difficulty, and trifling expence. In Faioum, more eſpecially, it grows in abundance, and almoſt ſpontaneouſly. Although the natives are but little acquainted with the culture of the plant, or the ſubſequent preparation of the commodity, they manufacture a conſiderable quantity. All the ſugar uſed in the ſeraglio at Conſtantinople is made in Egypt; and the peculiar excellence of its quality is a ſufficient proof that the cultivation of the cane might be there carried to any degree of perfection. It is in fact to all appearance natural to the ſpot; whereas in the Weſt Indies there is every reaſon to believe that it is exotic. We muſt remember, too, that the ſugar lands in Egypt would produce exactly twice as much as thoſe in the American iſlands, although the ſoil were in itſelf equally fertile: for in the Weſt Indies the cane pieces muſt be allowed to lye fallow every alternate year,

whereas the ſoil of Egypt is annually renewed. But, for this very reaſon, the ground in Egypt muſt be incalculably more productive, and muſt have, for ſugar culture, and the other branches of planting, as well as common huſbandry, the perpetual advantages which belong to a virgin ſoil.

Flax and cotton are articles of Egyptian growth; and only require a little care and ſkill to render them equal to what they anciently were, when the linen and cotton cloths of Egypt were proverbially noted for delicacy and durability. The exquiſite dyes which are brought to ſuch perfection by European induſtry and art in the new world, need ſcarcely be looked for among the Copts and Turks. So much of the value both of cochineal and indigo is owing to the mode of preparation, that we may conſider them as the growth rather of a certain ſtate of ſociety than of a particular ſoil. Nevertheleſs, there can be no doubt that both the inſect which furniſhes the materials of the one fabric, and the plant which produces the other by the intervention of one of the moſt delicate and uncertain proceſſes in the whole circle of the arts, are to be found in their natural ſtate in Egypt; and are even uſed by the natives as dyes, after a rude and inefficacious preparation.

Several of the moſt valuable ſpices and perfumes, not to be found in the Weſt Indies, as caſſia, myrrh, gums, frankincenſe, &c. are indigenous in Egypt; the pimento and others might without doubt be eaſily introduced; and no country is ſo favourable to the growth of the ſilk-worm.

Coffee, we are told by ſome authors, has never been cultivated with ſucceſs in Egypt, although repeatedly tried. Others, however, have poſitively denied this; and argued, with great appearance of probability, that a plant by no means delicate, requiring very little care, and flouriſhing in the worſt of thoſe ſoils which produce the other Weſt Indian ſtaples, may be expected to thrive in a country ſo very favourable to all thoſe articles; more eſpecially as, in the neighbouring territory of Arabia, the fineſt coffee in the world is raiſed in a prodigious abundance: and in Syria, which cloſely reſembles Egypt in its phyſical character, coffee can be raiſed to a degree of perfection that rivals the famous produce of Arabia. A country perfectly flat, is not indeed favourable to the growth of this valuable fruit. In the Delta, therefore, we can ſcarcely expect its culture to ſucceed; but in the Said, on the ſides of thoſe hills between which the valley of the Nile lies, we can hardly doubt the poſſibility of bringing this branch of planting to as great perfection as that which attends the ſcanty exertions of the cultivators on the other ſide of the Red Sea. It has in general been remarked of the Egyptian ſoil, that it is not favourable to exotics, unleſs their culture is introduced gradually and carefully. We may be allowed to ſuſpect, then, that the experiments, upon the failure of which Maillet and others have aſſerted the impoſſibility of raiſing coffee in Egypt, were not fairly tried.

If, however, all the other articles of value which I have enumerated, ſhall be raiſed in ſuch abundance by the coloniſts in Egypt, it ſignifies little whether or not this one remains an exception. The neighbourhood of Arabia will amply ſupply the deficiency; the coffee planting of that rich territory will be promoted and reduced to a ſyſtem by the demands of the new colony; and if the European traders reſort to Egypt for all the other commodities which they formerly received from the Weſt Indies, they will alſo uſe the coloniſts as middlemen in the coffee trade, while Egypt will be as much benefited by becoming the emporium of this produce, as by raiſing and ſelling her own ſtaples. At this day, the Mocha coffee, ſo much prized all over the world, bears a much higher price than it ought, in conſequence of the various taxes raiſed upon the tranſport, and the reſtrictions laid on the exportation by the governments of the countries where it is produced, and of thoſe through which it muſt be carried; ſo that the article which at Mocha coſts only from fourpence to ſixpence per pound, coſts at Cairo no leſs than from one ſhilling and threepence to one ſhilling and tenpence, or even two ſhillings and a penny, and at Marſeilles about half a crown.

4. For the manufacture and tranſport

port of all the articles which have been enumerated, Egypt poſſeſſes natural conveniences by no means enjoyed by the Weſt Indian colonies. Abundance of cedar and palm trees are to be had, of a nature admirably fitted for the tool. It has however been found ſo much more profitable to uſe the ſoil for other purpoſes, in the beſt times of this province, that timber has generally been imported. As the cultivated country all lies near the river, of which the navigation is eaſy, and as various ſtreams interſect the valley to join it, the uſe of machinery, and the tranſport of goods by water carriage to the ports of ſhipping, where the Nile joins the ſea, muſt of courſe afford ineſtimable conveniences to the planter and manufacturer. Beſides, the level nature of the whole territory, and the aſtoniſhing fecundity of the the domeſtic animals, are circumſtances equally favourable at once to the eaſy communication between the different diſtricts, and to the erection of machinery wrought by wind or draught. Here are produced, too, in unrivalled abundance, ſome articles of of ſignal ſubordinate uſe in various branches of manufacture, particularly natron, ſaltpetre, and ſal ammoniac. I have already noticed the adaptation of the ſoil, both for eaſy excavation, and for the manufacture of bricks and earthen ware.

5. The climate of Egypt has been ſuppoſed by many to be as unfavourable to animal life, as it is genial to the productions of the ſoil; and one author, remarkable for a general and unmeaning ſyſtem of invective, has declaimed againſt it as the worſt under which the human ſpecies has been permitted to live. There is, however, every reaſon to believe that theſe prejudices are wholly unfounded, and that we ſhall come much nearer the truth, were we to beſtow upon the climate of this country praiſes equal to thoſe which all mankind have agreed to heap upon its ſoil.

The extraordinary fecundity of all animals on the banks of the Nile, has been repeatedly deſcribed, both by ancient and modern writers. This circumſtance, of itſelf, forms a ſtrong preſumption, if not a ſufficient argument, in favour of the wholeſomeneſs of the air. The prejudice againſt Egypt on account of the frequent diſeaſes of the eyes to which its inhabitants are ſubject, has of late years been removed by the ſatisfactory explanations of the moſt intelligent travellers; it now appears, that this malady, ſo long a reproach to the climate, owes it origin in fact to the cuſtoms of the people, their conſtant uſe of hot baths, the weight of clothes which they wear round their heads, and their fondneſs for the practice of ſleeping in the open air, expoſed to the chilling dews of the night, after the heats of the day have opened all their pores.

The plague, too, has been ſuppoſed by many to be indigenous in Egypt. Yet nothing can be more certain, than that in ancient times it was unknown to the induſtrious cultivators and merchants of this province; and there is no doubt that it has often been confounded with other maladies. The true cauſe of thoſe putrid diſeaſes which ſometimes prevail on the banks of the Nile, muſt be ſought for in the habitual uncleanlineſs of the inhabitants reſpecting every thing but their bodies; the dirty clothes which they always wear, even after ſleeping themſelves for hours in boiling water; the uncommon filthineſs of their ſtreets at all ſeaſons of the year; the innumerable pools of ſtagnant water which they never think of draining or filling up. As for the plague, it is now proved beyond a doubt, that this diſeaſe is always of a foreign growth; and has never, except after a famine, been hatched even in Cairo itſelf, where nine hundred thouſand inhabitants are heaped together in a dirty, confined, and mouldering city. But, notwithſtanding its conſtant prevalence in ſome parts of the Ottoman empire, and generally in Conſtantinople, the communication between Alexandria and thoſe infected quarters is never for one moment ſtopt. No regimen or ſyſtem of health laws is adopted. Indeed, in the whole extent of the Grand Signior's dominions, there never was a ſingle act of quarantine performed. The univerſal belief of the Turks in predeſtination, and their utter ignorance of medicine, both prevent any means from being purſued to check the progreſs of infection, and preclude all chance of

a cure being effected, or the diſeaſe being eradicated, until the natural courſe of the ſeaſons brings relief. How abſurd, then, is it to accuſe the climate of engendering a malady which ſeems to be courted by all the efforts of the people, with the entire concurrence of their rulers?

No ſituation in fact can be more ſalubrious than that of Egypt; a level plain expoſed to the ſea breeze, with no forreſt or hills to obſtruct the freeſt circulation of air; a perpetual vegetation of the plants moſt adapted to purify it; and a conſtant flow of water through all parts of the country increaſing the motion and coolneſs of the atmoſphere. Accordingly, there can be no doubt that the encomiums beſtowed on the ſalubrity of the Egyptian climate by all the ancient authors, are in themſelves juſt, and perfectly applicable to the preſent circumſtances of the country. In no part of the world do we meet with fewer prevailing diſeaſes; in no ſtate have the numbers of mankind multiplied more rapidly, and kept pace more exactly with their induſtrious exertions, than in Egypt during the better days of its Government and manners. The natives are not effected by the moſt violent heats of the ſun, ſcarcely even by expoſure to the effluvia of their ſtagnant pools, or to the Khamſin wind, which occaſionally blows during ſix or ſeven weeks of the year, and is the only unfavourable attendant of the Egyptian climate. The moſt violent efforts of bodily fatigue are borne with eaſe and ſafety. Even the culture of rice, which in every country is the moſt unwholeſome of all occupations, is in Egypt attended with no manner of inconvenience or injury to the health.

It is evident, then, that the climate of the new ſettlement will be found as far ſuperior to the climate of the Weſt Indian colonies, as the fertility of the ſoil and the facility of cultivation. But, even if the difference in point of climate were wholly in favour of the old colonies, it is not certain that this circumſtance would occaſion any obſtruction to the improvement of the leaſt wholeſome territory. On the contrary, we ſee conſtant examples of health being ſacrificed, without heſitation, to the proſpect of wealth; and the moſt deadly climates in the world have not been able ſeriouſly to retard the cultivation of thoſe regions which preſent to the adventurer the irreſiſtible temptations of cheap and rich land. It is worthy of remark, that the greateſt population and wealth which can be found in any European ſtate of equal extent, are collected in a diſtrict labouring under the moſt unwholeſome of the European climates; and that the colonies which have accumulated the moſt ſplendid treaſures in proportion to their extent, have been thoſe of the Dutch in Java and Guiana, ſubject to the moſt peſtilential atmoſphere that is breathed by men on the whole ſurface of the earth: So feeble an influence have the greateſt of all dangers on the minds of men, if placed at a little diſtance, and ſet in oppoſition to the ſtrong paſſions of avarice or ambition!

We have ſeen how favourable the ordinary ſtate of the climate in Egypt is to animal as well as vegetable life. It enjoys another very eſſential advantage, in being free from thoſe deſtructive hurricanes and earthquakes which ſo often prove deſtructive both to the wealth and the lives of the Weſt Indian planters. This circumſtance gives the new ſettlement a decided ſuperiority over the old colonies in point of capacity for improvement; a ſuperiority which cannot be compenſated, like the common advantages of a wholeſome atmoſphere, by the daring ſpirit of adventure ſo conſtantly diſplayed in thoſe remote ſcenes of induſtry and fortitude.

Indeed, the general circumſtances of climate affect (though much leſs conſiderably) the riches as well as the comforts of any ſettlement, by their influence upon the progreſs of population; but of this we are to ſpeak in the ſequel.

6. The ſituation of Egypt gives it as decided a ſuperiority over the American colonies, as its great fertility, its favourable climate, and terraqueous diſtribution. It is placed almoſt in the immediate neighbourhood of the market which its various and plentiful produce is adapted to ſupply. The diſtance between Alexandria and Marſeilles, is no greater than that between the Baltic and the northern ports of France. Italy is not ſo far from the

Egyptian

Egyptian coaſt, as the ſouth of England from Bourdeaux. The Turkiſh empire is ſcattered round this fine province; Conſtantinople itſelf not being more than five days ſail from Alexandria. The navigation of the Mediterranean is in general eaſy and ſafe, except at the equinoxes, when ſtormy weather prevails in the weſtern parts of the ſea. The run is almoſt clear from Italy, France and Spain; it may be made at any ſeaſon.

The harbours on the coaſt of Lower Egypt are not now very good; but they were once the fineſt in the world. The port of Alexandria, for example, is almoſt choked up by the mud which the river brings down, and by the ballaſt which all veſſels have for many ages been allowed to diſcharge into the water. As this diſcharge, however, is intirely owing to the indolence of the government and inattention of the the police, the activity and ſkill of Europeans will eaſily reſtore things to their former ſtate, and open once more the great harbour of Egypt to the commerce of the world. The other ports on the coaſt are by no means in ſuch a ſtate of diſrepair; and ſome of them are excellent.

It is evident, then, how much more advantageouſly than the Weſt Indies, Egypt is ſituated in point of diſtance for the tranſport of its produce. Inſtead of ſix or eight weeks voyage, the Egyptian commodities will only have to pay for a voyage of two or three; a voyage not liable to the tropical hurricanes, the delays of regular winds, and the numerous riſks of foul channels and narrow ſtraights. This advantage alone, even if the price of the goods at the ports of ſhipping were the ſame, would be ſufficient to drive out of the European market every article of Weſt Indian growth which could be raiſed in Egypt. It deſerves alſo to be noticed, that the trade may be carried on at almoſt any time of the year to and from Egypt, both from the ſtate of the population and the diſtribution of profeſſions, as we ſhall immediately ſee, and from the variety of ſeaſons in different quarters at one time. The harveſts being retarded or accelerated according to the ſituation of the land with reſpect to the water, which is the univerſal ſpring of fertility, a ſucceſſion of crops may be procured by the diſpoſition of the canals and ſluices—a ſucceſſion which is indeed in ſome reſpects natural to the country, without any contrivance, from the various poſition of the grounds.

(To be continued.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALT-LAKES IN CRIM TARTARY,

FROM PALLAS' TRAVELS VOL. II.

ALL of the ſalt-lakes occur on the ſea-coaſt; and from their form, as well as the low and narrow tracts of land that ſeparate them from the ſea, they have apparently been bays; which, partly by the maſs of gravel, mud, and ſtones, accumulated by the violent action of the waves, and partly by a former diminution of the ſurface of the ſea, are transformed into incloſed lakes; wherein the ſalt of the ſea water has been cryſtallized by evaporation. I will not however, diſpute, that ſome of theſe lakes may alſo be ſupplied by concealed ſalt-ſprings, though no ſuch ſources are obſervable in their vicinity, nor in the whole Crimean plain; while on the ſouthern mountainous coaſt, where we noticed ſome better ſaline ſprings, no ſalt-lakes exiſt

exiſt. It is alſo worthy of remark, that near the ſea no ſalt is depoſited by thoſe lakes, which receive a running ſtream, and communicate with the former; ſuch as the Kamyſhlee in the neighbourhood of Koſlof, and the Leeman of the rivulet Moloſhna.—I ſhall commence with the enumeration of theſe lakes from the weſtern angle of the Cherſoneſus, and thus follow the lower coaſt of the peninſula.

On the Cherſoneſus itſelf, as I have already mentioned, there are four ſmall ſalt lakes; namely, two on the extreme point of land, and two at the Kruglaya-Bukhta; all of which have evidently ariſen from encloſed bays, and are not diſtinguiſhed by any particular names.

No ſaline lakes occur between the mouths of the Belbek, the Alma, and the Bulganak; but, towards Koſlof, we found ſeveral abounding with ſalt. The moſt ſouthern is the Saak, about fourteen verſts diſtant from Koſlof, and near the village of that name. It is at leaſt fifteen verſts in circumference; of a very irregular form; has many creeks; is ſeparated from the ſea by a tolerably broad, flat neck of land; and is ſo rich in ſalt, that, in productive years, not a third part of it is removed. Waggons, drawn by oxen, may advance into the lake, and be there laden with ſalt. The greater part of this commodity is exported, chiefly by ſea, to Anatolia; and it is alſo ſtored up in large heaps, which are covered with mats. The Saak is celebrated in the Crimea as a medicinal lake; becauſe perſons, labouring under gouty and other chronic affections, reſort to it in the ſummer, and immerſe themſelves in its mud for three ſucceſſive days, as high as the neck, and are thus frequently relieved.

The large Gniloë, or the Putrid Lake, cloſely borders on Koſlof, and is diſunited from the ſea by a narrow iſthmus, over which the poſt-road leads from Akmetſhet to Koſlof: it is not ſtrongly impregnated with ſalt, its water being only brackiſh and fetid; becauſe this lake is probably ſupplied by contiguous ſprings.

To the north of Koſlof, along the ſea-ſhore, as far as the point of the Tarkhankoi-Kut, I perceived a ſeries of ſalt lakes of different ſizes; among which the Konrat, near the village of the ſame name, and fourteen verſts from the town, has a circumference of ſix verſts; the Abſhi-Baſhee, alſo in the neighbourhood of a village of that name, eleven verſts from the former, is two verſts in circumference; the lake in the vicinity of the village Soltan-Ali, three verſts; the next lakes, Kenegeſs, Terekly-Aſs, and Kerleyt, are reſpectively three, ſeven, and twenty five verſts diſtant from Soltan-Ali; each being about five hundred fathoms in circumference. All theſe lakes are parted from the ſea, merely by narrow ſand-banks, which have formerly been thrown up by the force of the waves: they depoſit abundance of ſalt, which, however, is partly rendered uſeleſs, on account of its diſtance from the roads of Koſlof.

In the diſtrict of Perekop are the moſt important and productive lakes; from which the Governments of New Ruſſia, Little Ruſſia, Kharkof, and White Ruſſia, are chiefly ſupplied with ſalt. The two principal of theſe lakes are ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from each other, and are known by the names of Staröe-Oſero, or the Old Lake, and of Kranſnöe-Oſero, or the Red Lake. The former lies eighteen verſts from Perekop; is of an oblong form, and about fifteen verſts in circumference; the latter is only two verſts diſtant from it; likewiſe preſents an oblong form, with many creeks at the ſouthern extremity; and has a circumference of about twenty-four verſts. Both are ſituated at a conſiderable diſtance from the coaſt, in the centre of the neck of land that diſjoins the Saviſh from the Black Sea; and both have in part elevated and clayey ſhores: it is evident from their ſite, and the direction of the hollows or low grounds, that ſuch lakes had once communication with the ſea; and that the Crimea was formerly an iſland. From theſe two lakes, upwards of two hundred thouſand, nay, even eight hundred thouſand, poods of ſalt, have frequently been obtained in proſperous years; but, in many ſeaſons, little ſalt is occaſionally depoſited in the Old Lake, or not till a late period of the ſummer; becauſe many freſh ſtreams fall into it; and, in the Red Lake, it happens in ſome ſeaſons that none is formed,

formed, as was the case in the years 1789 and 1795. In the salt thence dug out, cubical pieces, as pure and clear as crystal, are occasionally found, resembling those which occur, in the rock-salt of Iletzki. The bed of both lakes is so hard, that it will support heavy waggons drawn by oxen, for the purpose of loading them on the spot. Generally, however, scarce the third or fourth part is taken out: this is partly carried away in a fresh state, and partly beaten together, in store-heaps on the open steppe, where it cannot fail to contract impurities from the dust and sand. A large waggon from Little Russia, drawn by two strong oxen, pays for the quantity it can possibly load and convey through the gate of Perekop (which is computed at about ninety poods,) the sum of ten rubles: whereas a waggon-load of the dry salt (Vagovaya-Soll) from the accumulated stores, is reckoned only at seventy poods, and yet pays the same price. By the single pood, the salt is sold at ten kopeeks (about three pence English for forty pounds). The Killo, or two poods ten pounds of salt from the lakes of Kotlof, is vended to the Anatolian traders at fourteen kopeeks. This commodity is dug out of the lakes, partly by the waggoners themselves, and partly by hired labourers, or the Tartars of the adjacent villages, who are also employed on such occasions; and, like others, receive either two kopeeks for each pood, or sometimes an equivalent in salt. Formerly, the sale was under the superintendance of a Member of the Administration, and his subordinate officers: in this lucrative situation, some of them have amassed considerable wealth, within the period of a few years. Thus managed, the Crown at last derived only about one half of the revenue which is produced by the farming out of all the salt-lakes since the year 1797, when it was fixed at two hundred and eighty thousand rubles per annum.

The third of the salt-lakes near Perekop is the Adaman, by the Russians denominated Krugloi-Ofero, or the Round-Lake. It is only one verst and a half distant from the Red-Lake, and about six versts in circumference. Its bottom is muddy: when salt is formed, the carriers are permitted to supply themselves with it, but no part is stored up for the magazines of the Crown.

The fourth is the salt-lake Itarkhan, also called Keeyatsköe-Ofero, from the name of an adjacent village. It is of an oblong form, extends from East to West, and has deep inlets on the southern side. Its circumference is nearly twenty, and its distance from the Adaman is three versts. This and the succeeding lakes are the most remote from the Sivash; but the former presents long creeks on the side next the Putrid Sea, which render it probable that a communication formerly existed between them. The bed of this lake is tolerably firm; though it is resorted to, only when large quantities of salt are required at one time, in order to prevent too great a concourse of people and of draught-cattle at the Itarkhan.

The fifth saline-lake is the Kerleyt, situated near the Keeyatsköe-Ofero, in a more southern direction. It is of an oblong figure; about two versts in circumference, and deposits salt in a large quantity, and of a better quality, than that produced by the Red Lake, but its bottom is muddy.

To the East of the Kerleyt, and almost parallel with it, lies the great salt-lake Kirk, the circumference of which amounts to thirty-two versts. It is likewise oblong, from North to South, with a narrow creek at the southern extremity, running in a northerly course. Five versts from the latter is the salt-lake Eloaga, which is fifteen in circumference. In these two lakes, salt is deposited only in particular years, and then not in large quantities; for which reason, as well as on account of the distance, it is not used by the carriers, but is given to the Tartars inhabiting the adjacent country.

Ten versts from the Eloaga, are situated the lake of Kusk, which is thirty, and an oblong lake, fifty versts in circumference; near the coast of the Sivash, on the peninsula of Tshungar, and in the vicinity of the village Keeré. These are likewise frequented only by the neighbouring villagers, and seldom deposit any salt.

Much more important, and abound-

ing with ſalt, is the lake Jenits-khe: it lies upon a very broad part, near the northern extremity of the iſthmus of Arabat; is twelve verſts from the Sea of Azof; and thirteen in circumference. It is much reſorted to; and a clandeſtine traffic was here formerly carried on to a conſiderable extent. The ſalt, of which not a quarter is annually uſed, is partly conveyed by carriers into the Governments of New and Little Ruſſia, and partly ſent by water to Taganrog; being conveniently landed from the lakes by means of boats.

I now proceed to treat of the ſalt-lakes in the peninſula of the Boſphorus, which are chiefly uſed to ſupply its inhabitants, and for exportation from the ports of Kertſh and Kaffa to Anatolia. The largeſt is the Alanſkōe, alſo called Aktaſh, being ſituated near the rocky point of land termed Kafandip, that ſtrongly projects into the Sea of Azof; and upon which veſtiges of an ancient Venetian town are ſtill diſcoverable. Its diſtance from Kaffa is computed at about fifty, and its circumference at twenty-three verſts. The lake does not depoſit ſalt every year; and, if any is formed, it is ſmall-grained, and difficult to be dug out. In favourable years, it is partly conveyed to Kaffa for exportation, and partly carried to the fiſheries in the ſea laſt mentioned by the boats which navigate the Don. The Alanſkkōe preſents a few iſlands, and has evidently originated from a bay of the ſea.

At the village of Shirk-Ali, thirty-five verſts from Kaffa, there is a ſaline lake, meaſuring one verſt in circumference. It is richer in ſalt of an inferior quality, and is reſorted to only when other lakes, in conſequence of heavy rains, are not productive of that uſeful commodity.

Tſhokrak, likewiſe called Miſſir, is a roundiſh ſalt-lake, upwards of ten verſts in circumference, with ſeveral creeks; being ſeparated from the Sea of Azof by a low and narrow iſthmus. It is ſeventeen verſts diſtant from Kertſh, at the ſide of a bay, formed partly by the point of land which is termed Ufuk Kaleſſi. Salt of a good quality is found in it every year, though not a fourth part is taken out for exportation to Anatolia, and for ſupplying the Government of New Ruſſia, by means of the boats from the Don, which here find good ſhelter.

The Shungulek is ſituated on the Boſphorus, and has originated from a bay of the ſtraits, as I have already ſtated.

Another ſalt-lake, denominated Elken, or Itaraltſhik, lies to the Weſt of mount Opuk. It is of an oblong form, extending from North to South; and at leaſt eight verſts in length, with a creek at the ſouthern extremity running in a North-eaſtern direction; being twenty ſeven verſts in circumference, at the diſtance of fifty verſts from Kertſh, and ſomewhat farther than Kaffa. Its ſouthern point appears formerly to have communicated with the Black Sea (cloſely bordering upon it) by means of a ſmall opening between eminences, but which is now cloſed by a narrow iſthmus. It depoſits every year abundance of ſalt, that is exported to Anatolia.

At the diſtance of little more than two verſts from the preceding, and nearer the mount Opuk, there is a ſmaller ſalt-lake, ſeparated from the Euxine by a low neck of land, on which ſtands the village of Tuſla-Koyak. Like the Elken, it is encloſed by heights, and by the eaſtern contiguous mount above named, forms ſeveral creeks towards the ſea; and is called Uſunſkoi-oſero; being computed to be about ten verſts in circumference.

The ſalt-lake Katſhik, borders on a promontory of the ſame name, by which the bay of Kaffa is bounded on the Eaſt: this lake is broadeſt towards the Black Sea, from which it is ſeparated only by a low and narrow ſand-bank. On account of the influx of freſh water, it ſeldom depoſits any ſalt.

On the ſtrand of the bay near Kaffa, lies another ſalt-lake, termed Koiti, which is divided from it only by a narrow ſlip of land. The ſalt formed in it, was firſt diſcovered in the year 1793, though it was diſſolved by ſubſequent rains.

Of the ſame nature with the ſalt-lakes of Crim-Tartary, are thoſe ſituated between the Berda and Moloſhnye Vody, as alſo on the banks of the Dnieper. For, on the borders of the Sea

Sea of Azof, along the promontories denominated Berdänſkaya-Koſſa, there are in the low ſhore ſeveral ſmall lakes and ponds, containing ſalt, and which are ſeparated from the ſea by the alluvial ſand. The moſt conſiderable, on the iſthmus contiguous to Petroſkaya-Krepoſt, are the following:

Skalkovatöe, ſix verſts from Petroſsk, and four verſts in circumference.

Sudovoi, lying at a very ſhort diſtance from the preceding and from the ſea: it is two verſts in circumference.

Gruſkoi, two verſts from the former, and nearly of the ſame ſize.

Kraſnöe, very near the laſt-mentioned lake, and about three verſts in circumference.

Obitoſſinöe, near the ſecond or weſtern Berdänſkaya-Koſſa, fifty-eight verſts from Petroſkaya-Krepoſt, and not exceeding one verſt in circumference. All theſe lakes receive large quantities of ſnow-water in the ſummer, on which account ſalt is rarely formed; and, though of an inferior quality, it is ſtill employed in ſome of the fiſheries.

Several productive ſalt-lakes, of the ſame nature as the preceding, occur on the iſthmus of Kinburn. Some of them are in a detached ſituation, at the commencement of this neck of land, on both ſhores; among which is a fetid lake, cloſely bordering on the coaſt of the Black Sea: others appear in two places, on the Leeman, at a ſhort diſtance from Fort Kinburn, and on the ſhore of the Euxine, at the point which terminates in an eaſterly direction. Theſe different lakes, the ſalt of which was ſold with profit to the Poles, were formerly let to Count, now Prince Beſborodko, for the annual rent of five thouſand two hundred rubles: his contract expired in the year 1795.

The ſalt, depoſited in all theſe lakes, is of an inferior quality. When it is intended to be uſed for curing meat, with which an important traffic might be carried on to the Mediterranean, as well as for ſupplying the fiſheries, it ought previouſly to be purified of its earthy and magneſian particles, by the affuſion of freſh water. Many of theſe ſalts poſſeſs the well-known violet odour, that always indicates an impure ſtate; and ſome of the lakes are alſo diſtinguiſhed by the red tinge, which I remarked in various ſaline waters of Siberia, during my travels in that country. The pureſt ſalt is produced by the lakes in the immediate vicinity of Perekop; and, in ſome of thoſe occurring in the peninſula of Kertſh, it is found tolerably pure, in quadrangular inverted pyramids. Since the year 1788, a vaſt quantity of that commodity has been obtained from each of the lakes above enumerated, as are moſt conveniently ſituated for its exportation. In that year, 842,600 poods of ſalt dug out of the lakes of Perekop; from thoſe of Koſſof, 60,000 poods; of Kaffa, 46,890 poods; of Kertſh, 15,380 poods; of that in the neighbourhood of Jenits-khe, 517,495 poods; together 1,482,425 poods.—In the year 1789, the quantity, gained at Kaffa, was 27,243 poods; at Kertſh, 8,454 poods; at Jenits-khe, 400,000 poods; making a total of 435,697 poods;—in the year 1790, at Perekop, 1,809,390 poods; at Koſſof, 12,425; at Kaffa, 5,230; at Kertſh, 164,300; at Jenits-khe, 300,400; amounting in the whole to 2,291,745 poods;—in the year 1791, at Perekop, 270,000 poods; at Jenits-khe, 250,000 poods; together 520,000 poods; for, in the other lakes no ſalt was dug, during this and the ſubſequent year, on account of the navigation being interrupted by war. In the year 1792, the lakes of Perekop yielded 731,682 poods; thoſe of Koſſof 178,318; in all 910,000 poods—In the year 1793, the lakes of Perekop afforded 280,000 poods; thoſe of Koſſof 100,000; of Kaffa, 50,000, of Kertſh, as well as in the vicinity of Jenits-khe, each a ſimilar quantity; of Berdänſkaya, 740 poods; in the whole 530,740 poods; and, in the ſubſequent years, the produce has uniformly exceeded ſeveral millions of poods.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Miss Seward is writing Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr Darwin.

The Poſthumous Works of the late Dr Henry Hunter are announced for ſpeedy publication, in three octavo volumes.

A Bibliotheca Britannica, or complete Hiſtory of Engliſh Literature, has been undertaken, and will be edited by Mr Southey.

A tranſlation of H. Zſchokke's Hiſtory of the Deſtruction of the Democratical Republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden, with a Supplement by the tranſlator, a work peculiarly intereſting at the preſent period, will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Mr Donovan, author of ſeveral works on Britiſh Natural Hiſtory, &c. has announced an intention to publiſh, with all convenient expedition, a new work on Foſſil Shells, and other organic remains that are found in that ſtate in Great Britain.

Preparations are making for publiſhing by ſubſcription, under royal patronage, a ſeries of engravings from the monuments of antiquity, which, having been collected by the inſtitute of Buonaparte in Egypt, were ſurrendered to Lord Hutchinſon, under the 16th article of capitulation, and are now placed in the Britiſh Muſeum, as a perpetual trophy of national valour. This work will proceed with all the expedition that the nature of it admits, and be delivered to the public in eight numbers, at 2l. 1s. each; the firſt in November, and one ſucceſſively every third month. The drawings from theſe monuments have been made with the utmoſt accuracy by Mr Alexander, and the engravings are executing by Mr Medland in his beſt ſtyle.

Mr Wm Jones, the optician of Holborn, has juſt completed a new edition of the late Mr George Adams's Geometrical and Graphical Eſſays, with ſeveral additional improvements, containing various national meaſures and weights, and ſeveral uſeful graphical tables, &c. The ſame gentleman has in the preſs a new edition of the ſame author's Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, in which, among other improvements, the article of chemiſtry will undergo a complete reviſion, and exhibit the moſt important and recent improvements in that ſcience.

The Earl of Cavan has tranſported from Egypt a caſe of mummies of an ancient Egyptian family; of an ichneumon, a dog, two hawks, two owls, and ſix ibiſes; a buſt of Iſis; a large frog in grey granite, with a multitude of antique fragments of different kinds.

The Rev. Mr Pryce of Bath intends, in the enſuing winter, to read two or more courſes of Natural Philoſophy in that city, on a plan ſimilar to that of the Royal Inſtitution.

Mr Scott of Chatteris is about to publiſh by ſubſcription, an Eſſay on the whole proceſs of propagating that valuable plant, Rape or Coleſeed, on various Soils; including the particulars of the modern mode of cultivating it with great ſucceſs, even on ſtrong clays, with a plate of a Coleſeed Cart, and explanation.

A very remarkable circumſtance is ſaid to have happened laſt year during the ſeſſion of Congreſs at Waſhington, to Mr Jonathan Dayton, one of the ſenators from New Jerſey. On undreſſing himſelf, his ſtockings, which conſiſted of a pair of woollen and an outer pair of ſilk, exhibited an unuſual ſnapping and ſparkling of electric matter. As, however, he had been long acquainted with the appearance, it attracted no particular notice. He fell aſleep, but, to his great ſurpriſe, in the morning, one of the ſlippers on which a ſtocking lay was much burnt, the ſtockings themſelves were changed to a brown

brown colour, and although to the eye the ſtitches of the legs, and even the threads of their clocks, appeared firm and entire; yet, as ſoon as an attempt was made to remove them, they fell to atoms, and nothing remained but carbonic matter, excepting a part of the heel of one ſtocking which was not decompoſed.

A degree of latitude has been meaſured by M. Swanberg, and three other aſtronomers, in latitude 66 deg. 20 min. by whom it is found to be 196 toiſes leſs than by the meaſurement of Maupertuis and his colleagues, which gives for the flattening of the earth a 313th part only.

A Board of Agriculture upon a broad baſis has been inſtituted at Philadelphia, the preſident of which is Mr James Madiſon, Secretary of State, the vice preſidents Dr Mitchell and Mr G. Logan, and the ſecretary Mr Iſaac Briggs: two gentlemen of influence and known intelligence in each ſtate have been appointed a Committee of Correſpondence.

The National Inſtitute of Paris has decreed the prize medal of Lalande, for the beſt annual work on aſtronomy, to Dr Olbers, for his Diſcovery, Obſervations, &c. on the new planet.

M. Mechain is gone into Spain, where he intends to meaſure a triangle of 93,000 toiſes, terminating at the Balearian iſlands, and which will complete the grand and important meaſurement of the meridian which Mechain and Delambre made a few years ago.

There have been lately found near the banks of the Mologa, the head, two horns, and various other bones of an unknown animal of prodigious ſize. The length of the head is two ells and a quarter (Leipſic meaſure), and the thickneſs of the ſide of the forehead is one ell, eight inches. The horns reſemble thoſe of the bull; they are more than four ells in length; and in the thickeſt part are nearly one ell in circumference; and the bones are of equally gigantic dimenſions. This diſcovery is a new proof that there formerly exiſted a ſpecies of animals which are no longer to be met with.

The celebrated navigator Malaſpina, who had been impriſoned at Madrid, has regained his liberty; and his voyage round the world will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

A correſpondent of a French Agricultural Society (Poitiers) recommends the uſe of Italian poplar, that is, the timber, as flooring, as a preventative againſt the deſtruction of corn in granaries, &c. by weevils, inſects, &c. A ſeries of experiments made by him on this ſubject (at firſt accidentally diſcovered) have been attended with complete ſucceſs.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has fitted out at his own expence, two veſſels for a voyage of diſcovery round the world, under the command of Captain Kruſenſtern. Theſe ſhips have been provided with every neceſſary for the accompliſhment of the object of the voyage; and ſeveral eminent men of letters and ſcience have volunteered their ſervices on this occaſion; among whom is the American aſtronomer Churchman. The departure of theſe ſhips was fixed for the month of July.

At a late meeting of the ſocieties of Antiquities and Medals at Paris, four Memoirs were preſented; one of which gives a notice of 134 Roman medals, part of the cabinet of one of its members, found in the city or neighbourhood of Mans; eighty of which are of ſilver, from the 5th year of Jeſus Chriſt to the year 307; likewiſe ſome details on the diſcovery made by a miller of the commune of Contres, in 1787, of 204 gold medals, of Marc Antony, of receptions of prætorian guards, by Antony, Auguſtus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, &c. This ſame canton abounds with other antiquities.—One of theſe memoirs gives an account of different antient monuments to be met with between Poitiers and Limoges, particularly at Civaux, where are ſtone tombs of the time of Clovis; and in the city of Montmorillon, of a temple of the ancient Gauls, conſidered as the moſt antient known.—Laſtly, certain antiquities, partly deſtroyed at Bourdeaux: there only remain the lower gateway, a Roman work, as yet uninjured, and the palace of Gallienus, the deſtruction of which had been begun. At the requeſt of the Society, the Miniſter of the Interior has given orders that this Vandaliſm ſhould be put a ſtop to, and that theſe antiquities ſhould be preſerved.

It is calculated that the ſums allotted by the preſent Emperor of Alexander of Ruſſia, for the ſupport and me-

melioration of the ſchools, univerſities, &c. amount to more than eight millions of roubles.

The Emperor has reſolved to ſend a conſiderable number of youths, who have given proofs of their capacity and diligence, to the moſt celebrated of the German univerſities, to purſue their ſtudies and qualify themſelves for the office of profeſſors in the univerſities lately founded in Ruſſia.

Letters from Peterſburgh mention that Counſellor Kohler intended to publiſh there, in the courſe of the ſummer, a very intereſting work on the ancient Coins of the Crimea, in which not only ſuch as were known before will be illuſtrated, likewiſe delineations given of ſeventy non-deſcripts, the explanation of which, by an antiquary of Mr Kohler's penetration and erudition, cannot fail to prove a moſt acceptable preſent to the literary world.

Mr Rodowſky, a learned phyſician and botaniſt, who has been reſiding for ſeveral years with Count Alexis Razumowſky, has publiſhed at Peterſburgh a Catalogue of the plants in the botanic garden at the Count's country-ſeat, which contains above three thouſand articles.

On the eſtate of Count N. S. Rumanzof, in the Ukraine, ſeveral experiments have been made by Dr Heinze, which prove the good effects of vaccination upon ſheep. Dr Heinze inoculated more than three thouſand of theſe animals with the cow-pock, and this ſecured them from a contagious diſtemper which proved mortal to the flocks of the ſurrounding diſtricts, and, even in the place where the experiment was made, to ſuch of the ſheep as had not been inoculated.

There lately appeared at Moſcow, Travels in the Southern Provinces of Ruſſia, by M. Iſmailow, in two volumes octavo. This work, which is ſaid to be written in the manner of Dupaty, contains curious notices and information relative to Ciow, Pulawa, Cherſon, Oczakow, Odeſſa, the celebrated traveller M. Pallas, the Crimea, Aſtracan the colony of the Harrenhuters, or Moravian Brethren, at Sarepta, &c. This may be conſidered as a ſequel to Sumarodow's Travels in the Crimea and Beſſarabia, which was tranſlated into German by J. Richter. This Mr Richter has begun a Ruſſian Miſcellany, which, ſince the beginning of 1802, is publiſhed in German by Hartknoch, of Leipzig. Four numbers are to appear every year. The firſt number, for inſtance, contains fragments of a poem entitled the Roſſiade, by Cheraſkow, popular Ruſſian Tales, and detailed Accounts of the preſent ſtate of Ruſſian Literature.

Since the acceſſion of Alexander, the ſciences begin to revive in Ruſſia; and the book-trade is carried on with conſiderable ſpirit. M. Karamóm, author of an intereſting work, entitled Letters of a Ruſſian Traveller, an Engliſh tranſlation of which is in the preſs, has written an Eulogy of the late Empreſs Catherine II. for which, though only filling twelve printed pages, the bookſellers Akochow and Koſurew paid him twelve thouſand roubles, or three hundred ducats. The whole of the firſt edition, conſiſting of three thouſand copies, (at two roubles each,) was ſold in a few days. The author had dedicated this Eulogy to the Emperor Alexander, who in return ſent him a golden ſnuff-box, worth a thouſand roubles. This Eulogy has been tranſlated into German by J. Richter, at Muſcow.

Mr Crichton of Glaſgow has aſcertained from a great number of experiments the boiling points of mercury, lead, and tin, which are 656 deg.; 612 deg.; and 442 deg. when the ſpecific gravities are 13.568; 11.346; 7.298, taken in diſtilled water at the temperature of 62 deg. The experiments were made when the barometer ſtood at 29.5 at the height of 24 feet above the ſea.

C. Payſſe has found that a lute fit for all the operations of chemiſtry may be made by mixing eggs, both the whites and yolks, with half their weight of quicklime.

A work by Biſhop Skinner of Aberdeen is in the preſs, and nearly ready for publication, intended as a defence of Epiſcopacy, particularly that of Scotland, againſt an attack made on it by the late Dr Campbell in his Lectures on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; with an Addreſs to thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in Scotland, recommending their united adherence to the principles by which they are diſtinguiſhed.

POETRY.

POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONG.

While penſive I ſit by the ſide o' the ingle,
Involv'd in a cloud o' ſulphureous reek,
Young Jock claſps his Mary, in ſome ſecret corner,
An' prints the warm kiſs on her ha'f yielding cheek.

"O Mary" he cries, (the deceitfu' young raſcal!
Pray, mark how he cozens the credulous fair,)
"When ance this lang wearifome prentice-ſhip's over,
We'll wed my dear laſſie an' trifle nae mair.

But Mary beware!—he intends to deceive thee,
For truſt me, he's nought but a flattering loun;
An' when he's got right at the lug o' anither,
He'll tell your fond prattles, to keep her in tune.

What tho' on thy cheek nae bright roſes are bloomin',
Tho' lurid an' dark be thy hollow ſunk e'e
Yet nobly I'd ſcorn him, for (laſſie believe me,)
Thou'rt wordy o' better, far better than he.

ARBROATH. M. A.

CANZONET.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE OF CAMOENS.

By Lord Strangford.

When the girl of my heart is on perjury bent,
The ſweeteſt of oaths hides the falſeſt intent,
And ſuſpicion abaſh'd from her company flies,
When ſhe ſmiles like an angel, and ſwears by her eyes.

For in them ſuch a magic, ſhe knows, is diſplay'd,
That a tear can convince, and a look can perſuade;
And ſhe thinks that I dare not, or cannot refuſe,
To believe on their credit whate'er ſhe may chooſe.

But I've learn'd from the painful experience of youth,
That vehement oaths never conſtitute truth;
And I've ſtudied thoſe treacherous eyes, and I find
They are mutable ſigns of a mutable mind!
Then, dear one, I'd rather, thrice rather believe
Whate'er you aſſert, even tho' to deceive.
Than that you "by your eyes" ſhould ſo wickedly ſwear,
And ſin againſt heaven, for heaven is there!

THE BLISSFUL ADIEU.

FROM THE SAME.

I whiſper'd her my laſt adieu,
I gave a mournful kiſs;
Cold ſhowers of ſorrow bath'd her eyes
And her poor heart was torn with ſighs,
Yet, ſtrange to tell, 'twas then I knew
Moſt perfect bliſs.

For love, at other times ſuppreſs'd,
Was all betray'd at this;
I ſaw him weeping in her eyes,
I heard him breathe amongſt her ſighs,
And every ſob which ſhook her breaſt
Thrill'd mine with bliſs.

The ſight which keen affection clears,
How can it judge amiſs?
To me it pictur'd hope, and taught
My ſpirits this conſoling thought,
That Love's ſun, tho' it riſe in tears,
May ſet in bliſs!

For the Scots Magazine.

TO THE REVEREND

GEORGE HAY DRUMMOND.

On receiving from him a copy of his Verſes Social and Domeſtic, *in exchange for one of my* Voyage Home, from the Cape of Good Hope.

When late, reſpected friend, to you
I gave my Muſe's humble lays,
In hopes you might with favour view
The whole, and ſometimes deign to praiſe,

A work of yours, with kind intent,
And equal complaiſance, you told,
Should in return to me be ſent,
But that 'twas only braſs for gold.

But when, enraptur'd, I peruſe
Your valu'd preſent, juſt receiv'd,
Th' effuſions of your nobler muſe
Have mine of fondeſt hopes bereav'd.

Her hopes of fame have diſappear'd,
As morning dew from off the graſs;
For now ſhe finds what then ſhe fear'd,
Your verſes gold, and hers but braſs.

H. W. T.

Edinburgh, July, 1803.

TO H. W. TYTLER, M. D.

On reading his manuscript translation of the Punics of Caius Silius Italicus, *into English verse; and his Poem, just published, entitled the* Voyage Home from the Cape of Good Hope.

BY EAGLESFIELD SMITH, ESQ.

—Vires acquirit eundo.—

AS dews of eve unto the opening flow'r,
That droop'd at noon to Phœbus' ſcorching ray,
So ſweet to me, ſtole from the Muſes bow'r
The ſounds that ſooth'd each anxious thought away.
O Tytler! born to ſoar on wing ſublime,
Why cull the ſweets of ancient claſſic lore?
Tranſlations fade before the ſcythe of time;
Tho' now they flouriſh, ſoon ſhall pleaſe no more*:
And me they pleas'd; and for thy lofty lays,
Accept this tribute of ingenuous praiſe.

* Our ſons their fathers failing language ſee,
And what now Chaucer is, ſhall Dryden be.
POPE.

INVOCATION TO BRITISH VALOUR.

Ardent ſpirit of the brave!
Scorning danger, ſpurning fear,
Up the rock, or o'er the wave,
Keenly urging their career,

Thou, that erſt on *Creſſy*'s field,
Thou who late by *Nile*'s tide,
Flaming from Britannia's ſhield,
Scath'dſt the flow'r of Gallic pride!

On thy pow'rful aid, once more,
Freedom's favour'd Champion calls:
Rouſe her ſons from ſhore to ſhore—
Thunder from her wooden walls!

Blaſt again the Tyrant's boaſt,
Her dominions to enſlave—
Whelm Invaſion's haughty hoſt
Deep beneath the bellowing wave.

Or, triumphant, into port
All the crowd of captives bring;
Whilſt our Tars enjoy the ſport,
And our wives and daughters ſing—
"Rule, Britannia! rule the waves!
"Britons never will be Slaves!

HAFIZ.

PATRIOTIC VALOUR.

Mark! on the brink of Gallia's coaſt
Rapine on tiptoe ſtand!
And eager hordes with ev'ry gale,
In fancy hear the Matron's wail
From Britain's fated land.

But know, ye fierce rapacious crew!
A bloody ſpoil ye gain;
The Britiſh youth muſt low be laid!
Before ye graſp one ſhrieking maid!
Each lover muſt be ſlain.

The road to yonder cottage-home,
Lies o'er a father's breaſt;
And ſee, impatient by his ſide,
Stands a brave Son in armed pride,
The thiſtle on his creſt.

This emblem of his country dear,
Fixed by a Siſter's hand,
Shall fire his ſoul to deeds of might,
And drive him, furious, in the fight,
Thro' many a hoſtile band.

But if, with glorious wounds all gaſh'd,
Fainting he yield his breath,
This ſacred pledge ſhall meet his eyes,
On the green ſod as pale he lies,
And cheer the bed of death.

LOYALTY.

O wha will bleed for our King's right,
His Crown and Kingdoms thrie!
For France we mickle power and pride,
Is coming o'er the ſea.

O we will fight for our King's ſake,
As lang as life remains,
As lang's the tide o' Scottiſh blude
Flows frae our ebbing veins!

We'll march to England, ane an' a',
Tho' 'twere as far again,
Never to ſee blythe Scotland mair,
If our gude King be taen!

Tho' foes on foes our King ſurround,
We'll cut a way out through!
We'll bring him hame to Scotland ſafe,
Tho' foot and horſe purſue.

We'll ſet him on yon caſtle tower,
And on his head the Crown,
Wi' ranked ſpears and faithfu' breaſts,
We'll form a rampart roun'.

And there, for Scotland's Crown and King
We'll dig a noble grave!
Or our King die a traitor's death,
Or live an exil'd ſlave.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Continued from page 483.

State of the Negociation with France.

May 9. Lord Pelham ſtated to the houſe, that he was ſtill prevented by the peculiarity of circumſtances, to communicate any information, which could remove the anxiety and ſuſpence of their Lordſhips and the country, with regard to the negociation with France; but he thought it incumbent on him, as far as was poſſible, to ſatisfy the houſe, with regard to the cauſes of delay. Contrary to expectation, Lord Whitworth had remained in Paris, in conſequence of a new propoſal on the part of the French Government, and beyond the time which had been fixed for his departure. This propoſal, his Lordſhip thought it his duty, to make to his Majeſty's Miniſters, and to wait till he received further orders. The propoſal, the noble ſecretary obſerved, was not of ſuch a nature as to produce any change in the ſubſtance of the promiſed communication from his Majeſty; and this communication, that the uncertainty and anxiety of their Lordſhips and the country might not be unneceſſarily protracted, would be made as ſoon as was compatible with the nature of the incident which he had mentioned.

Lord Darnley thanked the noble ſecretary of ſtate, for the handſome and candid manner in which he had ſtated the facts to the houſe, which their Lordſhips had heard. They were to him, for the preſent, entirely ſatisfactory, and he not only agreed to delay the motion of which he had given notice, but hoped that the intended communication would be of that clear and ſatisfactory nature, by putting an end to all uncertainty, which would render his motion altogether unneceſſary. The motives which induced him to propoſe the motion, were the darkneſs and uncertainty in which the nation had been long held with regard to the diſpute with France, the protracting of the negociation, and the increaſing anxiety of the public mind. All theſe forcibly demanded a ſatisfactory explanation from his Majeſty's Miniſters, and no where could this explanation be given, with ſo much conſtitutional propriety as in the two houſes of Parliament. But he would not at preſent provoke a general diſcuſſion. He concluded by moving, that the order for his intended motion be diſcharged, which was agreed to.

Earl Spencer approved of the conduct of the noble Earl, for not preſſing his motion, and agreed with him that the explanation given by Lord Pelham, was, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, quite ſatisfactory. He and his friends, he ſaid, had of late avoided preſſing his Majeſty's Miniſters for explanations; for he thought it ungenerous, if not unfair to haraſs them in the houſes of Parliament, when they had to ſtruggle

with difficulties and embaraſſments in the great buſineſs with which their attention was occupied. He concluding by expreſſing a hope, that the communication would be made with as little delay as poſſible, and that it would prove deciſive and ſatisfactory.

10. The Duke of Atholl moved the third reading of the Edinburgh road bill on Thurſday.

The Duke of Norfolk oppoſed the motion on the ground, that the bill as it now ſtood, militated againſt the principles of good faith, and againſt the eſtabliſhed cuſtom of Parliament. In the general road act there was a clauſe, he believed, which tended to exempt every ſpecies of manure from toll. No ſuch proviſion had been made in the bill in queſtion, and he therefore conſidered it as unjuſtifiable, that thoſe perſons who took lands contiguous to the road deſcribed by the bill, ſhould be ſo injuriouſly diſappointed by its operation, precluding them from conveying lime and other manure without additional expence.—A diviſion took place, and there appeared for the motion, 65—Againſt it, 15.

12. Upon the motion of the Duke of Atholl, for the third reading of the Edinburgh road bill,

The Earl of Suffolk oppoſed it, on the ground of its being directly in the face of a general road bill, whereby manure is exempted from all turnpike duty. The preſent bill, he obſerved, was deſtructive of good faith between tenant and landlord, and would be detrimental to agriculture in that part of the country. He moved that, the general road bill be read.

The Duke of Atholl oppoſed it on the ground, that it did not extend to Scotland.

The Duke of Clarence ſpoke to order, and maintained that it could only be known by hearing the title of the bill read, whether it extended to Scotland.—The title ſeemed to regard England ſolely.

The Earl of Morton ſupported the bill, and anſwered the objections of Lord Suffolk.

The queſtion being put, the houſe divided, contents for the third reading 69—Not contents 16—Majority 53.

Lord Carrington moved the ſecond reading of the Nottingham Election Regulation bill.

Lord Derby ſaid, he ſhould not oppoſe the bill in its preſent ſtage, but if any thing ſhould be ſaid to criminate the conduct of the Magiſtrates, he ſhould claim for them the right of being heard at the bar in their own defence, purſuant to the prayer of their petition. His Lordſhip then preſented a petition, from 4000 of the electors of Nottingham againſt the bill. Ordered to lie on the table, and permiſſion granted to ſupport it by counſel.

The Lord Chancellor conceived that the very ground of the bill, implied a high degree of culpability on the part of the Magiſtrates. The evidence before the committee of the other houſe, left a very unfavourable impreſſion of their conduct on his mind, yet he was open to a contrary impreſſion, if the evidence of the petitioners tended to that effect.—The bill was read a third time, and ordered to be committed.

The firſt report of the commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry was preſented and ordered to lie on the table.

13. Lord King roſe to draw the attention of the houſe, to the accounts relative to the revenue, and expenditure of the nation, entered into a minute examination of the different papers, pointed out their variations, and went into a ſtring of calculations, from which he concluded that the revenue was by no means equal to the expenditure, and moved that theſe accounts be referred to a committee.

Lord Auckland replied, went through the ſame accounts, and drew a very different concluſion, and ſo far from being a deficiency, it appeared by his ſtatement that there was above L. 9,000,000 for contingent application.

After ſome futher converſation on the ſubject, the motion was put and rejected without a diviſion.

16. Lord Pelham brought down the the following Meſſage from his Majeſty, which was read, firſt by the Lord Chancellor, and next by the Clerk at the table.

"G. R.

"His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Peers, that the diſcuſſions which he anounced to them in his Meſſage of the 8th of March laſt, as then ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government, have been ter-

terminated; that the conduct of the French Government has obliged his Majesty to recall his Ambassador from Paris, and that the Ambassador from the French Republic has left London.

"His Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Peers, with as little delay as possible, copies of such papers as will afford the fullest information to his parliament at this important conjuncture.

"It is a consolation to his Majesty to reflect, that no endeavours have been wanting on his part to preserve to his subjects, the blessings of peace, but under the circumstances which have occurred to disappoint his just expectations, his Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, and on the exertions of his brave and loyal subjects, to support him in his determination to employ the power and resources of the nation, in opposing the spirit of ambition and encroachment which at present actuates the Councils of France; in upholding the dignity of his Crown; and in asserting and maintaining the rights and interests of his people."

Lord Pelham then moved, that it be taken into consideration on Monday Sennight.

The question being put by the Lord Chancellor on this motion,

Earl Stanhope rose, and lamented the occasion that forced us into another war. He descanted, in a strain of despondency, on the possibility of the whole British Navy the bulwark of the country, being annihilated, by the invention of an American gentleman, which had been communicated to the French Government. No means had been adopted to prevent this disaster, so that our fleets might be destroyed by an unseen hand, in our own ports.

The motion of Lord Pelham was then agreed to nem. con.

17. The Royal assent was given, by commission to 36 public and private bills.

20. Lord Boringdon rose and remarked that vouchers were wanting to support some of the statements in his Majesty's declaration, especially with regard to the violence which is asserted to have been offered to the vessels and property of his Majesty's subjects, and no justice afforded to those who have been aggrieved, or a satisfactory answer given to the representations of his Majesty's ministers; the arrest and imprisonment of Captain D'Auvergne, an officer in the British Navy, without its being publicly known on what ground such gross insult was offered; and lastly with regard to the military preparations which were carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, stated as the ground of calling on the country for an armament. Another matter, his Lordship said, was the *contre projet* reported to have been handed to Ministers since Lord Whitworth left Paris. He concluded by moving for the papers relative to the first object he had mentioned.

Lord Pelham had no objection to the first motion, and said that he possibly might be able to state on Monday next, what were the representations made by his Majesty's Ministers. The affair of Captain D'Auvergne was accommodated, and required, he thought no further observation. A *contre projet* respecting Malta and the conditions on which his Majesty should hold it for ten years had been communicated, but in so secret and unofficial a manner, that he thought it highly improper to lay it before the House, and cautioned their Lordships against relying on it as the basis of any negociation.

Lord Boringdon expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation which had been given, and consented with leave of the house to withdraw his motion, at the same time thanking his noble friend for his openness and candour.

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and proceeded to state parts of his Majesty's declaration which were unsupported by any documents found among the papers on the table. These referred to the warlike preparations which France had assumed, when his Majesty's Ministers advised the King to send down the declaration of 8th March last; their interference respecting Switzerland, the Cape of Good Hope, and the republic of the Ionian Sea, and the remonstrances of the British Government against the First Consul, sending French forces into Holland.

Lord Pelham in reply said, that his Majesty's Ministers could have no objection to the fullest inquiry into their conduct, on all the points alluded to

but he did not conſider that this inquiry made a part of the matter to be diſcuſſed on Monday. On the ſubject of ſending French troops to Holland, he now preſented to the Houſe, a paper which he doubted not would be quite ſatisfactory to the Noble Earl

After ſome further converſation, in which the Earl of Carliſle, Lord Hobart, and Earl Spencer took a part, the motion of Lord Fitzwilliam was withdrawn.

May 23d. The order of the day for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſage being read,

Lord Pelham roſe, and after ſome preliminary obſervations, ſtated, that the great queſtion to decide from the papers on the table was—Whether there were ſufficient grounds for the two meſſages ſent by his Majeſty to the Houſe? whether in fact, there was ſufficient ground for war; and in his opinion, war was inevitable, with the view of preſerving our national honour, of protecting our commerce, and of ſecuring our liberty, and our exiſtence, as an independent ſtate.

His Lordſhip ſtated the proceedings with regard to Malta, the repreſentations of the French government, reſpecting the freedom of the preſs in this country, the removal of the French Emigrants, the anſwer by his Majeſty's Miniſters, the jealouſy which exiſted on account of Sebaſtiani's tour in Egypt, and the dread of that country becoming the property of France. If any doubt remained of the views of the Firſt Conſul on the latter object, the language of Bonaparte to Lord Whitworth put an end to it. Malta, his Lordſhip conſidered as the beſt ſecurity to this country againſt the ambitious views of France, and therefore, his Majeſty's Miniſters had adviſed keeping poſſeſſion of it. His Lordſhip concluded by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, expreſſive of the indignation of the Houſe at the conduct of the French government, with full aſſurance of their ſupport in the ſtruggle with ſo ambitious an enemy.

The Duke of Cumberland, in a very animated ſpeech, went over ſeveral of the topics which had been diſcuſſed by Lord Pelham, and particularly took notice of the attack of Bonaparte on the liberty of our preſs, on which he propoſed reſtraints which could neither be brooked nor tolerated. He hoped we would remember the nature of that conſtitution which had been handed down to us by our anceſtors, and would tranſmit it unimpaired to our poſterity. If the ambition of Bonaparte was not reſiſted, our nobility would be annihilated, our altars would be overturned, and the glory of Britain would be ſet for ever. On the contrary, if we remained true to our Sovereign and our rights, and intereſts, we would continue as we had all along been, the freeſt and moſt independent kingdom in the world. Our foes have had the preſumption to alledge, that Britain, ſingle handed, was not able to cope with France. He was, however, confident to ſay, that Britain, ſingle handed, had never yet wanted an arm to check injuſtice, and to counteract ambition.

Earl Stanhope thought, that the differences with France might have been accommodated, that ſhe had not been aggrandiſed, but on the contrary, by the loſs of St Domingo, was now weaker than at the time of ſigning the treaty of Amiens.

The Duke of Clarence obſerved, that this was one of the moſt important queſtions that ever had been diſcuſſed in a Britiſh parliament. It amounted to this, whether England ſhould maintain her ancient rights and independence, or bow the neck to the yoke of a foreign power. Immediately after ſigning the treaty of peace, part of Italy was made an integral part of France, the independence of Switzerland was violated, and Holland was at this moment over run by French troops, and held in complete ſubjugation by that ambitious government. Still greater was what was avowed with reſpect to Egypt. The chief Conſul made no ſecret of his intention, that ſooner or later that province muſt fall within his power. In ſupport of this, his R. Highneſs referred to the infamous report of Sebaſtiani who had calumniated the Britiſh conduct, and the Britiſh Commander in Egypt. This was alſo proved by the converſation of the chief Conſul with Lord Whitworth, in which he contradicted flatly the declaration of his own Miniſter Talleyrand, who had given out that Sebaſtiani's expedition was merely commercial. Beſides theſe juſt grounds of complaint, they had dared to

demand

demand that we ſhould change the fundamental laws of our conſtitution—they ſought to fetter the liberty of the Britiſh preſs, under whoſe freedom the freedom of the country had equally flouriſhed. With reſpect to the infraction of the treaty on our part, Malta was the only thing they ventured to urge; but as no guarantee from the intervening circumſtances, had been found, according to the ſtipulation in the treaty, that it ſhould not be ceded till it was guaranteed. Malta having been refuſed to be delivered up, could not be conſidered as any violation of the ſpirit of the treaty. On this queſtion his Highneſs truſted that the Houſe would be unanimous—that they would exert every nerve—and if war muſt be entered into, we ſhould purſue it with ardour and unanimity; he hoped that the reſult would be glorious for this country, and fortunate for the happineſs of the world.

Lord Mulgrave expreſſed his ſatisfaction at hearing the laſt ſpeech, which he thought highly worthy of a prince of the Houſe of Brunſwick. His Lordſhip went over the principal points of aggreſſion, on the part of France ſince ſigning the treaty of Amiens. He ridiculed the idea of reſtoring Malta to the ancient Order of Knights, which in fact no longer exiſted, he ridiculed alſo the propoſition of France, for the interference of the Pope in the election of a Grand Maſter, which at no period of the Malteſe hiſtory had been attended with beneficial conſequences. And if the demands of France had been agreed to, or countenanced with regard to laying reſtraints on the liberty of the preſs, and violating the rights of hoſpitality, by driving the emigrants from this country, he would not be ſurpriſed to have heard a demand, that we ſhould receive Napper Tandy as a commercial agent, and Arthur O'Connor as pro conſul of Ireland.

Viſcount Melville declared, that ſince the negociation had been entered into, he felt no ſmall degree of anxiety, from the apprehenſion that Malta ſhould eventually be ceded to France. The treaty of Amiens, as it reſpected Malta, was incapable of execution; for the guarantee of the different powers of Europe, propoſed by that treaty, had not been acceded to. He placed the higheſt value on the friendſhip and attachment of Ruſſia, which he conſidered as calculated to promote the material advantage of both countries; and it was in his opinion, the beſt thing that could happen to the intereſt of Ruſſia, that Malta ſhould continue in the poſſeſſion of Britain, the only Naval power that could ſecure the independence of its inhabitants. It was by the means of Malta, that Bonaparte had been capable of overturning Egypt, and it was owing to its recovery by this country, that Great Britain had been able to reſcue Egypt from the ambitious power of France. And as we were now going to war chiefly on account of Malta, he hoped there would be an end of every pretext for that iſland being garriſoned by any other than a Britiſh garriſon, and that not for a limited time, but in perpetuity. He truſted that henceforth, this country would be induced to conſider Malta as a Britiſh poſſeſſion, and for Britiſh purpoſes, as well as ſecuring the ſafety of the reſt of Europe. For he was perſuaded there was no protection for the people of Malta but by Great Britain alone, and that becauſe this country alone had a Naval power able to protect them.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne, thought that on a diſpaſſionate conſideration of all the circumſtances, there did not appear to him ſufficient grounds for going to war. It was more the province of Ruſſia and Auſtria, to interpoſe in checking the ambitious views of France, with regard to Italy and Switzerland than of this country. He was not inclined to lay ſo much ſtreſs on the poſſeſſion of Malta, being a ſufficient ground for going to war, as a Noble Lord had done. He ſtill hoped that an opening was left for treating, ſo that the object might be obtained by negociation, and the horrors of war averted.

The Duke of Norfolk ſaid, that he ſhould ſtill adviſe his Majeſty's Miniſters, not to withhold Malta from thoſe to whom its ceſſion by the treaty of Amiens had been ſtipulated, provided the effectual guarantee of Ruſſia could be procured. Yet if Ruſſia, ſhould not engage to guarantee its independence, according to the ſpirit of the

treaty;

treaty; and if there were other inſults and aggreſſions by France, he was perſuaded that every Briton would ardently ſupport his Majeſty's Government in a war, which if thus waged, muſt be waged for the honour and independent exiſtence of this country.

Lord King thought the queſtion, ſuch a one as the Houſe ought to decide, chiefly upon the conſideration of prudence, which if duly conſulted, would determine their Lordſhips not haſtily to concur in any reſolutions that would rather tend to inflame, than to ſoften the exiſting hoſtility. Nothing had yet paſſed to render a ſpeedy reconciliation utterly impoſſible. He therefore moved an amendment, the object of which was, "to aſſure his Majeſty of the ſupport of that Houſe, in every juſt arrangement which his Majeſty might be graciouſly pleaſed to make for the preſervation of peace."

Lord Ellenborough ſaid, that it was not now to be aſked, for what we were going to war, after the accumulated inſults and aggreſſions offered to this country, by the ambition of France, and he conceived it ſcarcely poſſible, for the Houſe to contemplate the wantonneſs of France in aggreſſion, without being unanimouſly excited to condemn its injuſtice in the deciſive language of the propoſed addreſs.

Earl Moira thought, that there was ſufficient ground for the ſtep which was now taken by the evident ſpirit which actuated the enemy; a ſpirit, which like the poiſoned blaſt, carried calamity wherever it reached, pervaded all national conſideration, and blighted every ſolid intereſt. The queſtion was not, whether Malta was, or was not a light concern, but whether Britiſh Society ſuch as it is, was ſtill to ſubſiſt in this country, or whether we were to regulate ourſelves by an obſequious and contemptible ſubmiſſion, to the will and caprice of the firſt Conſul.

Earl Spencer, Earl Roſslyn, and Lord Grenville ſeverally delivered their ſentiments, and concurred in the opinion that there were ſufficient grounds for going to war, to check the boundleſs ambition of France, and to ſecure our own independence; after which the Houſe divided on the amendment, Non-contents 142—Contents 10.—The original queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

June 2. Earl Fitzwilliam ſtated his reaſons, in ſupport of the various grounds of complaint againſt Miniſters, and he moved ſeveral reſolutions, conſidering their conduct, both in making the peace, and in conducting the negociation.

After a long debate, the houſe divided on the firſt reſolution, Contents 17—Non-contents 86,—Majority 69.—The other reſolutions were negatived without a diviſion.

11. The royal aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the General defence bill, the Militia completion bill, the Dyſart harbour bill, the Scots parochial Schoolmaſters bill, and to ſeveral private bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued from page 485.

May 16. The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented the following meſſage from his Majeſty:

"His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that the diſcuſſions which he anounced to them in his meſſage of the 8th March laſt, as then ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government, have been terminated; that the conduct of the French Government, has obliged his Majeſty to recal his Ambaſſador from Paris; and that the Ambaſſador from the French Republic has left London.

"His Majeſty has given directions for laying before the Houſe of Commons, with as little delay as poſſible, copies of ſuch papers as will afford the fulleſt information to his Parliament at this important conjuncture.

"It is a conſolation to his Majeſty to reflect that no endeavours have been wanting on his part to preſerve to his ſubjects the bleſſings of peace; but, under the circumſtances which have occurred to diſappoint his juſt expectations, his Majeſty relies with confidence on the zeal and public ſpirit of his faithful Commons, and on the exertions of his brave and loyal ſubjects, to ſupport him in his determination to employ the power and reſour-

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ces of the nation, in oppoſing the ſpirit of ambition and encroachment which, at preſent, actuates the Councils of France, in upholding the dignity of his Crown, and in aſſerting and maintaining the rights and intereſts of his people."

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, he would not aſk the Houſe to come to any deciſion upon the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters; but he would move that the meſſage be taken into conſideration on this day ſe'enight

Lord Hawkeſbury opened the diſcuſſion with a general recapitulation of thoſe topics which were recounted in his Majeſty's declaration.—He appeared at the time ſtrongly impreſſed with the ſtatements he had made; and his appeal to the Houſe for unanimity and ſupport, in the preſent urgent circumſtances, was particularly affecting. He concluded by moving an addreſs, ſimilar to that moved by Lord Pelham in the Houſe of Lords.

Mr Erſkine very warmly expreſſed his ſenſe of the hoſtile diſpoſition and conduct of France. To ſome part of the conduct of Miniſters in the negociation, and the addreſs, he urged objections; but he aſſured them of his readineſs to contribute, at all times, and by every method in his power, towards an effectual reſiſtance of all aggreſſion, either upon the dominion, the intereſts, or the honour of the country.

Mr Pitt roſe, amidſt many marks of attention from the Houſe. He firſt deliberately inveſtigated the cauſes of the rupture, and then, bringing into one point of view all the proofs of the hoſtile motives and inſulting diſpoſition of the French Government, concluded by a moſt animating and impaſſioned appeal to the ſound minds, the unſophiſticated policy, the generous courage, the honour and the feelings of Engliſhmen, upon an occaſion, which again placed before them the neceſſity of repelling aggreſſion by vigorous reſiſtance, or of abandoning all the bleſſings obtained, under Providence, by the long exerciſe of talents and fortitude, of the ſkilful induſtry in peace, and the undaunted valour in war, which had made us the glory and the envy of Europe. Mr Pitt deciſively gave his approbation to the motives which had influenced Miniſters in the preſent rupture.

If there was any point upon which he could heſitate in giving them his thanks, it was upon the queſtion, whether, they had not too long ſuffered themſelves to credit the poſſibility of peace, and had not been too reluctant to commence that ſtrenuous reſiſtance, without which there could be neither peace, honour, nor ſecurity.

Mr Grey, with objections to ſome points of the late negociation, acknowledged the neceſſity of reſiſting the ſpirit of encroachment ſhewn by France; yet with a view to leave an opening for accommodation, moved an amendment to the addreſs, ſimilar to that moved by Lord King in the Houſe of Lords.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſupported the addreſs, and replied to Mr Grey.

The debate was adjourned at twelve o'clock to the next day.

Mr Grenville ſaid, we are told that repeated inſults have been offered to the Britiſh character and name, and that theſe inſults have forced us to the impending war. And he appealed to the judgement and the opinion of all who conſidered the documents laid before the Houſe, whether any man can heſitate for a moment to ſay, that there is not abundance of cauſe for war, that there is not abundant and ſevere aggravation of war? If any man thinks otherwiſe, it is to be hoped that he will be enabled to convince the Houſe of the validity of his opinions; but with thoſe who entertain no doubt upon the ſubject, it is their duty, as far as in them lies, to convince other gentlemen of the imperious neceſſity of Parliamentary union on this momentous occaſion, to aſſure his Majeſty, with one voice, of their ſteady and uniform determination to ſupport him throughout the conteſt, in the juſt cauſe wherein he is engaged.

Mr Canning and ſeveral other Members having ſpoken—

Mr Fox began by ſaying, that, after the lengthened and eloquent diſcuſſion which this queſtion had undergone, it was not his intention to enter into the ſubject further than was abſolutely neceſſary. He could not but remark on this occaſion the manner in which the buſineſs had been taken up by two

Hon.

Hon. Gentlemen (Meſſ. Grenville and Canning) who, after ſtating that this was a war entered into for our ſafety and for the ſecurity of our beſt intereſts, had inſiſted that the queſtion ſhould be divided, and that the queſtion of the juſtice of the war ſhould be ſeparated from that which aroſe out of the conduct of Miniſters. This in his opinion was impoſſible. If we had been injured, and redreſs was refuſed, it was incumbent on the Houſe to conſider how far the conduct of Miniſters had led to that refuſal. He could not pledge himſelf in the firſt inſtance to a declaration contained in the addreſs, "That Miniſters had been uniform and ſincere in their efforts to procure the continuance of peace," and he ſhould therefore vote for the amendment.

The addreſs and amendment were then read from the chair:

The Houſe divided on the original motion for the addreſs. Ayes 398—Noes 67—Majority 331.—Adjourned.

Mediation of Ruſſia.

27. Mr Fox—"I riſe, Mr Speaker, to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Houſe the motion of which I gave notice yeſterday, in doing which I ſhall only occupy a ſmall portion of your time; for though the motion I am about to make is, as connected with the preſent ſituation of this country, perhaps the moſt important ever propoſed within theſe walls, I ſhould have little occaſion, in preſſing it on the Houſe, to trouble them with any reference to the general grounds of the war, even although that ſubject had not been already ſufficiently diſcuſſed. It is true, the majority of the Houſe think differently from me on that very important queſtion; but though I ſhall always ſpeak what I underſtand to be the ſenſe of the minority with whom I divided on the addreſs, now that the country is at war, I ſhall think it my duty to do every thing in my power to render that war ſucceſsful. My moſt anxious wiſh, however, is, that it may be of very ſhort duration, and I ſhould therefore be happy to promote any meaſure which might tend to bring it to as ſpeedy a termination as poſſible. To proceed then the propoſition I mean to make to the Houſe, which I have already ſtated, has nothing to do with the preſent cauſe of the war, or the conduct of the Members of his Majeſty's Government; its object is to enable his Majeſty to avail himſelf of the diſpoſition which the Emperor of Ruſſia appears to have lately manifeſted for the preſervation of peace between this country and France.

With reſpect to the power which this country, under its preſent circumſtances, ought to aſk to mediate between us and France, could there be any one more proper than that power which, at the ſigning of the treaty of peace, muſt have been conſidered as the principal guarantee of the independence of Malta? I cannot help thinking therefore, if the mediation of Ruſſia was frankly offered, and frankly accepted, that the conſequence would moſt likely be the ſpeedy adjuſtment of the queſtion, which forms the moſt conſpicuous point in the diſpute between the Government of this country and that of France.

Lord Hawkeſbury concurred moſt fully in the obſervation made by the Hon. Gentleman who had juſt ſat down, that a more important queſtion than that he had agitated could ſcarcely be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Houſe; but he was ſurpriſed to find that he did not conſider, that his Majeſty's declaration, to which he had alluded, afforded a ſufficient demonſtration of the impropriety of his motion. He had two great objections to the motion. In the firſt place, no fair conſtitutional and parliamentary ground had been adduced for it; and ſecondly, the known ſentiments and conduct of his Majeſty's Government combined to ſhew its abſolute inutility. He might then with confidence ſay, that as there was neither parliamentary ground, nor any general ground for the motion, it could be productive of no good, but might lead to much evil.

Mr Pitt. "Sir, whatever I may be inclined to think of the propriety of the mode in which the advice of the Hon. Gentleman, is now propoſed to be given, I concur moſt heartily with the general principles laid down by the Hon. Mover in opening the preſent diſcuſſion, and feel infinite ſatisfaction in having heard them from the Hon. Gentleman. And, Sir, my ſatisfaction

is

is greatly increaſed by hearing from my Noble Friend (the Secretary of State) a confirmation of thoſe principles which makes it impoſſible to doubt that no favourable opportunity will be loſt by his Majeſty's Miniſters for regaining that weight and influence in continental connexions which we have been accuſtomed to hold. Theſe are the principles which have, in the beſt times of the country, placed it in the moſt reſpectable ſtate—a ſtate in which it was always her habit and her pride to contribute largely to the maintainance of the liberty and independence of Europe, and to prevent the weaker powers from falling under the ambition and avarice of the ſtronger: A ſtate, in which ſhe ſignalized herſelf in a noble reſiſtance to the ſpirit of encroachment and hoſtility.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, Ruſſia ſuppoſed certain points of diſcuſſion to remain between England and France, which were not likely to come ſoon to an amicable termination, and the Emperor was ready to uſe his good offices to adjuſt the differences. As this mediation, was rather of a looſe and general nature, we had no other mode than to ſay, "We have ſtated our terms clearly and diſtinctly to France. But Lord Whitworth is now probably on his way home." Look at its general tenor, and at the time of its coming, it was impoſſible to make any other uſe of it. But his Majeſty's Miniſters were perfectly ready to enter into explanations with Ruſſia, or any of the great powers of Europe, on the points now in diſpute between his Majeſty and the French Republic, and to receive from Peterſburgh any on the part of his Imperial Majeſty, or to ſtate candidly and explicitly their own.

Mr Fox, conſidering this explanation as perfectly ſatisfactory, withdrew his motion in the moſt handſome manner.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the impreſſion which this candid behaviour on both ſides produced. Every bench was immediately deſerted. Every Member ſeemed eager to congratulate each other, on the union of ſentiment in ſupport of their country, ſo nobly diſplayed by thoſe ſtatesmen, who are at once the greateſt boaſt and the greateſt ſecurity of this nation.

Conduct of Miniſters.

June 3. Mr Patten roſe with reluctance to make the motion of which he had given notice. The importance of the reſolutions, however, diminiſhed his reluctance. It would be in the recollection of the Houſe, that he had, previous to the receſs, given notice of a motion, which he had waved in conſequence of the deference he could not avoid paying to the opinions of gentlemen more competent to judge of the propriety of the ſubject. The Houſe and the country had been kept in unexampled ignorance of the negociations that had been carried on. He then adverted to a fact which was of conſiderable importance, namely, that no armaments had exiſted in the ports of France at the time of his Majeſty's meſſage. Even Lord Whitworth, on hearing of the meſſage at Paris, knew that no armaments were carried on but for colonial purpoſes. He then took a brief view of the papers laid before the Houſe. From theſe it was evident that the object of the Firſt Conſul was to obtain poſſeſſion of Egypt, with a view to the deſtruction of the Engliſh power in India. Every man that had a ſpark of Britiſh ſpirit, or a drop of Britiſh blood in his veins, would unite in repelling the hoſtile aggreſſions of the enemy.

After theſe introductory obſervations, he concluded by reading precisely the ſame reſolutions as thoſe brought forward by Earl Fitzwilliam in the Houſe of Peers. If theſe reſolutions ſhould be agreed to by the Houſe, he declared that he would follow them up with one to this effect: That it appears to the Houſe the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters has been ſuch as to prove them unworthy of the confidence of the Houſe, and incapable of conducting the affairs of the country at this criſis.—He moved the firſt reſolution.

Mr Hawkins Browne obſerved, that he never heard a ſpeech, which propoſed to introduce reſolutions of ſo ſerious a nature, ſupported by ſo few facts. He thought it would be neceſſary to ſtate a much ſtronger parliamentary ground, for the reſolution moved, before the Houſe could agree to it. Lord Kenſington and Sir Wm Young ſpoke in ſupport of the motion.

Several members defended the conduct of Adminiſtration.

Lord Temple ſpoke at great length, and with much warmth, in ſupport of the motion. He adverted to the conduct of Bonaparte in Egypt. His violations of all the principles of juſtice—his diſavowal of the Chriſtian religion—his poiſoning his own ſoldiers—were all notorious circumſtances, which ought to have enabled Miniſters to judge better of his character than they had done. With that knowledge of the character of the Firſt Conſul, and with the facts ſtated in his Majeſty's declaration, how could Miniſters pretend to ſay they had been ſo long in diſcovering the hoſtile diſpoſition of the French Government?

Mr Courtenay—"Sir, I cannot but think the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite me (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) has been very hardly dealt with by all parties, on the ſubject of this negociation, and the turn it has taken. The Right Hon. Gentleman wiſhed to conciliate all parties: How has he done it? When the ſtate of the country and of the negociation promiſed peace, then the party who wiſhed for war inveighed againſt him for puſillanimous and diſgraceful conduct; but as ſoon as he gave them war, they found matter ſtill to inveigh againſt him. As to certain experiments for reſtoring the ſtate to its former proſperity, I ſhall mention the opinion of a great Philoſopher, Statеſman, and Legiſlator: I mean Hippocrates: In his aphoriſms, he ſays, if you ſhould break your leg, and either by neglect, or an unſkilful artiſt, it ſhould not knit well together, or knit in ſuch a manner as to deſtroy the ſtrength or ſymmetry of the limb, the remedy is ſimple: Break it again, and give the care of it to another artiſt.—(This alluſion was received with general laughter.) I do not mean, Sir, to make any particular application of the advice of Hippocrates, or any invidious alluſion; but ſimply to ſtate the advice of a great philoſopher and Statеſman."

Mr T. Grenville then roſe, and, in a very able and argumentative ſpeech, took a general review of the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters; he ſaid that he had declined riſing to ſpeak for a conſiderable time, anxious to hear what Miniſters would anſwer to the many unfavourable obſervations that had already been made reſpecting their conduct. He then went over the different grounds of complaint alledged by Miniſters againſt France, and thought, in reference to that country, each of them conſtituted a good ground of war.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by juſtifying the motives which had induced his Majeſty's Miniſters to remain ſo long ſilent. He could have wiſhed to remain ſilent ſtill longer, in order that there might be a greater latitude for Gentlemen to declare their opinions, and for him to collect thoſe opinions. For though ſtrong arguments were uſed in ſupport of the propoſed reſolutions, the arguments of thoſe who reſiſted them were hitherto equally ſtrong. It was not, therefore, till they were particularly alluded to, that his Majeſty's Miniſters felt themſelves called upon, and he himſelf would not have ariſen ſo early, if the Hon. Gentleman who had juſt ſat down, had not lent his name to the charge of falſe ſtatements directed againſt him. Notwithſtanding it was ſaid that there was a diſpoſition now to give up the treaty of Amiens, which was ſo warmly approved of laſt year, he for one begged to ſay, that he had ſtill the ſame opinion of it. If therefore, he was a ſinner in concluding the treaty, he was a hardened ſinner, for he did not repent that it had been concluded. He was yet to learn the policy of war; but when war was neceſſary, he truſted he ſhould meet it with the ſpirit of an Engliſhman, and when he was forced to draw the ſword, he would not ſheathe it till the honour and intereſts of the country were ſecure.

Mr Pitt.—I confeſs, Sir, it is with great pain that I feel myſelf unable to vote for either of the queſtions ſubmitted to the Houſe, particularly after the forcible way in which the Right Hon. Gentleman on the floor has, with a manlineſs ſuitable to his character, preſſed the Houſe to adopt ſome deciſive reſolution. If I poſſeſſed a full and clear opinion of the merits of the caſe, to the extent of either directly negativing or adopting the reſolutions which have been propoſed, I ſhould, by

following the unbiaſſed dictates of my conſcience, give my vote on that ſide to which my judgement inclined. If I agreed with my Right Hon. Friend Mr Grenville, in thinking that the firſt ſteps we ought to take in duty to the public, were by a retroſpective ſurvey of the conduct of Miniſters to judge of their fitneſs to exerciſe the functions to which they are called, and if upon that reſult, I were forced to conclude, that the papers on the table afforded evidence of criminality, of incapacity, of miſconduct; then, however painful the ſacrifice of private feelings might be in my taking ſuch a part in the caſe of individuals whom I reſpect, I ſhould feel myſelf bound to concur in an addreſs to his Majeſty for the removal of his Miniſters. On the other hand, if I were one of thoſe who conſidered the explanation afforded by Miniſters upon general points ſo clear as to juſtify a decided negative of the propoſition moved by the Hon. Gentleman over the way—a negative which would imply approbation, for in ſuch a matter to avoid a ground of cenſure, may be conſidered the ſame as to have deſerved applauſe; I ſhould feel myſelf happy in joining in a deciſive negative to the motion. But to this extent, either of approbation or of cenſure, I am unable to go. I cannot concur in the latter, or in the extent of the charges involved in the propoſitions which have been moved, ſome of which appear to be miſſtated, unfounded, or exaggerated. Impreſſed as I am with thoſe feelings, and unprepared for the deciſive vote which is offered in the direct negative, or affirmative, of the propoſitions before the Houſe, I move that the other orders of the day be now read.

Lord Hawkeſbury, "Never, Sir, in the whole courſe of my life, did I riſe with ſuch feeling and ſentiments as I do upon the preſent occaſion. With every diſpoſition to do juſtice to my Right Hon. Friend, who has juſt ſat down, I ſhould, I ſay, think that I was ſhrinking from every ſenſe of my duty, if I could accept the compromiſe which has been offered me—Sir, I beg the Houſe to conſider what has been the courſe of proceeding that has been adopted.—His Majeſty's Government have thought it there duty to lay before the Houſe all the information they deemed to be neceſſary. And, Sir, where the evidence has been poſitive, and upon facts, how can the Houſe, I ſhould aſk, vote either the previous queſtion, or the adjournment, without feeling that they do, to a degree, aſſent to the principle of cenſure that has been moved againſt his Majeſty's Miniſters.

Lord Caſtlereagh defended the conduct of Miniſters at ſome length, but complimented, in high terms, the talents and ſervices of Mr Pitt, who, he ſaid, in or out of office, was born to ſerve his country.

The Houſe divided on Mr Pitt's motion for the order of the day:—

Ayes,	-	56
Noes,	-	333

Majority againſt Mr Pitt,——277.

The queſtion was then put upon Mr Patten's motion; when the Houſe again divided:—

Ayes	-	34
Noes	-	275

Majority for Miniſters,——241.

6. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſupply to be granted to his Majeſty.

The Secretary at war then roſe to lay before the Houſe

The Army Eſtimates.

He ſaid, that in propoſing the eſtimates for the army, the ſubject divided itſelf into two parts; One of them an addition to that offered by him in December—the ſecond part, relating to ſome augmentation of the regular forces embodied, the militia, ſupplementary militia, &c. The Royal Military College was the firſt article he alluded to, and which, he ſaid, would exceed the expences of laſt year by about 3000l.; ſo that the expence of this year, for that eſtabliſhment, would be 8000l. His next was the Royal Military Aſylum, for which he requeſted 37,000l. of which 21,000l. was neceſſary to complete the building.

The ſecond part relates to the forces,—The army complete, as voted in December, amounted to 130,000 men. The augmentation intended at preſent was in the cavalry; ten men in each company remained on foot; it was now propoſed to remount theſe,

and replace them by recruits, to bring every company of foot guards to the full war complement. The next augmentation arose from the alteration of the eſtabliſhments of the different regiments, owing to the abolition of the practice of Field Officers having companies. It was now propoſed to add three captains in cavalry or infantry, each of which was to raiſe a certain number of men; that every Lieutenant ſhould raiſe thirty men for his rank; and every Enſign ten. The expence of this meaſure would be upwards of 35,000l.—He then enumerated the ſeveral items for the pay, cloathing, &c. of the army, militia, ſupplementary militia, &c.; the total of which, for Great Britain, amounted to

L.2,540,000

For Ireland, to 570,000

Making a total of 3,110,000

He then moved the firſt reſolution, which being read by the Chairman,

Mr Windham ſaid, he had no new objection to make to the preſent arrangement, but one, and that was, the ſyſtem of raiſing men for rank. It was a ſubject however into which he would not enter at large at that moment. He muſt nevertheleſs recur to his old objection, that the greateſt part of the forces are to be militia, the partiality to which went directly to buckle the militia and dry-nurſe the army; for the militia will, in this inſtance, be ſerved firſt, and the conſequence muſt be, the recruiting of the army would either ſtand ſtill or go backwards, by which we ſhall be paying great ſums of money for very little additional force. He then called the attention of the Houſe to the nature of the ſtruggle we had to encounter, and the abilities of thoſe who were to carry on this conteſt on the part of this country. He compared our ſituation to that of a ſhip in a ſtorm; where, if ſhe have a brave and active crew, good officers and able pilots, there is every hope and expectation the ſhip may get ſafe into port; but if not, ſhe will inevitably founder. It ſeemed to him, that we have a crew who make uſe of language that nobody underſtands. They talk of the ſpirit of the country, and that the people will riſe to a man; but they do not tell us how they will be officered; and if we have no better pilots than they have hitherto proved themſelves, we cannot flatter ourſelves with ſaving our bark. The country he looked upon to be, what it ever had been, and, if its reſources were properly called forth, he had no fear; but our preſent Miniſters were men—

"Who never ſet a ſquadron in the field,
Nor the diviſion of a battle know,
More than a ſpinſter."

From ſuch men, therefore, he could have no great reaſon to hope extraordinary matters, and he thought it more peculiarly his duty to remind them and the Houſe of the extraordinary difficulties we had to encounter.

Mr Pitt roſe, and ſaid he ſhould only ſay a very few words on the preſent occaſion. From the ſtatement now laid on the table, he was not able to aſcertain one important fact, and therefore he begged leave to aſk his Majeſty's Miniſters, if what is opened this day be all the force that is meant to be called forth to anſwer the preſent emergency; if he thought the preſent forces were to be all that it was intended to call for, it would fill him with apprehenſion and infinite regret. However, as he did not mean to preſs the ſubject, he only threw out theſe hints for the conſideration of his Majeſty's Miniſters.

The Secretary at War ſaid, that the plan of his Majeſty's Miniſters was to bring forth ſuch a force as ſhould be deemed, on the moſt mature deliberation, fully adequate to the defence of the kingdom in every part.

Mr Pitt roſe and ſaid, he was greatly relieved in his mind by what had juſt fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, and extremely happy to hear that more forces were meant to be added to thoſe which had now been laid before the Houſe, and that a ſyſtem of vigour, activity, and energy was intended to be purſued, on a ſcale proportioned to the important occaſion which ſo loudly and forcibly calls for it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that he entirely concurred with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that whatever was found to be abſolutely neceſſary for the ſafety of the country,

ought undoubtedly to be made known, without loſs of time, to the people at large, nor had he any doubt that all expences attending any ſuch extraordinary ſupplies would be cheerfully ſuſtained. There was a very extraordinary neceſſity for great exertion at the preſent criſis was beyond a doubt, and he was thoroughly convinced that it was already ſufficiently known by the whole country. His Right Hon. Friend had ſaid, that we ſhould not rely on the amount of our militia, nor the yeomen of the country, but on our regular force; he begged, however, to remind that Right Hon. Gentleman, that the regular force within the country was conſiderably greater at this very moment than during any period of the late war, excepting at the time of an embarkation for foreign ſervice. That the means to be uſed upon the preſent occaſion muſt be great and unparallelled, he undoubtedly conſidered himſelf bound to confeſs; and when an appeal was to be made to the Houſe to meet the financial difficulties incident to ſuch a criſis, ſuch an appeal, he felt confident in ſaying, would not be made in vain.

The reſolutions were then ſeverally read and agreed to.—Adjourned.

The Budget.

13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, to ſtate to the Houſe the terms of the Loan which he had concluded, the new impoſitions neceſſary to defray the intereſt thereof, and the mode by which he propoſed to meet a great part of the neceſſary annual expences of the war.—They are as follows,

The growing produce of conſolidated fund, 6,500,000l.

An iſſue of Exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000l.

Lottery, not yet contracted for, 300,000l. or 400,000l.

New Taxes.

An augmentation of Exciſe and Cuſtoms, which, as well as the Tax on Property, is only to continue during the war.

Cuſtoms.

Sugars, on the conſolidated duty thereof, 4s. per cwt, or 20 per cent.

12½ per cent. on all other articles of import, with a few exceptions, producing 1,300,000l.

On Exports, 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, to Europe, and 3 per cent. to all other parts of the world, eſtimated at 460,000l.

Tonnage Duty, additional, 150,000l.

In the whole, 2,160,000l.

Exciſe.

Tea, additional duty, 15 per cent. on coarſe Teas, and 45 per cent. on the finer, producing 1,500,000l.

Wine, 10l. per ton. additional, producing 500,000l.

Foreign and Home-made Spirits, 5s. 2d. per gallon, calculated at 1,500,000.

Malt, additional, 2s. per buſhel, producing 2,700,000l.

In the whole, 6,000,000l.

Making, with the Cuſtoms, in round numbers, 8,000,000l.

Tax on Income.

Of various kinds.—On nett rent of Lands and Buildings, as far as it can be aſcertained,

1s. per pound chargeable on proprietors, and 9d per pound on tenants in England; and, on the tenantry in Scotland, only 6d. in the pound; producing 4,500,000l.

Tax on Funded Property.

(The amount thereof to be declared either to commiſſioners in the country, or to be collected at the Bank), with the exception of foreigners reſident out of England.

Loan.

Terms of the loan, as ſtated in the Houſe.

3*l.* per cent, Conſols at 58¼.

3*l.* Reduced, at 57¼.

Long Annuities, 6s. 5d. eſtimated at 17 and a half years purchaſe—10*l.* 6s. 9d.—leaving a bonus to the contractor of 1*l.* 6s. 6d.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following is a tranſlation of a printed paper delivered at his levee by Monſieur, entitled, "Publication made by Monſieur, brother to the King of France."

Monſieur, the brother of the King of France, has looked upon it as his duty no longer to obſerve ſilence on an important fact too vaguely underſtood. The different accounts which have been circulated of it, the falſe reports which an uſurping government has ſpread in France, imperiouſly demand that the opinion of the public, and particularly that of the French, ſhould be accurately formed on the true facts.

This is the conſideration which has determined Monſieur, in the preſent conjuncture, to publiſh the details, which particular circumſtances, however intereſting, do not ſuffer him to enlarge upon more fully than as follows:

On the 26th of February, in the preſent year, a perſon fully authoriſed waited on the King of France, at Warſaw, and verbally made to his majeſty, in the plaineſt, but, at the ſame time, the moſt preſſing, and as he thought the moſt perſuaſive terms, the propoſal of renouncing the throne of France, and of requiring the ſame renunciation on the part of all the members of the Houſe of Bourbon. This perſon added, that in return for ſuch ſacrifice Bonaparte would himſelf ſecure the king ſufficient indemnities, and even a ſplendid ſupport. His Majeſty, ſtrongly impreſſed with that ſentiment which misfortune never deſtroys in great ſouls, and which attaches him as ſtrongly to his own rights as to the happineſs of France, inſtantly made the following anſwer, and remitted it, in writing, on the 28th to the perſon who had been dispatched to him.

The King's Anſwer.

"I do not confound M. Bonaparte with thoſe who have preceded him; I eſteem his valour, his military talents; I am pleaſed with ſeveral of his acts of adminiſtration; for the good done to my people will ever be dear to me; but he deceives himſelf if he thinks he can induce me to transfer my rights; ſo far from that he will himſelf ſtrengthen them, if they could be queſtioned, by the courſe he at preſent purſues.

"I know not the deſigns of Providence with reſpect to me and my race. But I know the obligations which are impoſed by the rank in which it was its will that I ſhould be born.

"As a Chriſtian I ſhall, to my laſt moments, fulfil thoſe obligations: As a deſcendant of St Louis, I ſhall, like him, reſpect myſelf even in chains: As a ſucceſſor of Francis I, I ſhall be deſirous of ſaying with him *Nous avons tout perdu, hors l'honneur*—All is loſt except our honour."

At the bottom is written,

"With the permiſſion of the King, my uncle, I, with all my heart and ſoul, adhere to this act."

(Signed) "LOUIS ANTOINE."

On the 2d of March the King wrote to Monſieur an account of all that had paſſed, and deſired him to communicate it to the Princes of the Blood who were then in England; undertaking himſelf to make the ſame communication to ſuch as were not there.

On the 23d of April, Monſieur called a meeting of the princes, who, with equal zeal and unanimity, ſigned the following inſtrument of approbation of the King's anſwer of the 20th of February

Act of Approbation of the Princes.

"We, the underſigned Princes, the brother, nephew, and couſins of his Majeſty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre,

"Deeply

"Deeply penetrated with the ſame ſentiments with which our Sovereign Lord and King ſhews himſelf ſo nobly animated, in his anſwer to the propoſition which has been made to him to renounce the throne of France, and to require all the princes of his houſe to renounce their unpreſcriptible rights to the ſucceſſion to that throne,

"DO DECLARE,

"That as attachment to our duties and our honour can never permit us to commute our rights, we concur, with heart and ſoul, in the anſwer of our king.

"That, after his example, we ſhall never ſuffer ourſelves to be wanting in the ſlighteſt degree, in our duty to ourſelves, our anceſtors, or our poſterity.

"We further declare, that being poſitively certain that the great majority of the people of France entertain in their hearts the ſame ſentiments which animate us, it is in the name of our loyal countrymen, and in our own, that we renew, before God, on our ſwords, and in the hands of our king, the ſacred oath to live and die true to honour and to our lawful ſovereign.

(Signed) CHARLES PHILIPPE, of France.
CHA. FERD. D'ARTOIS, Duke of Berri.
LOUIS PHIL. D'ORLEANS, Duke of Orleans.
ANTOINE PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS, Duke of Montpenſier.
LOUIS CH. D'ORLEANS, Count of Beaujolois.
LOUIS JOS. DE BOURBON, Prince of Conde.
LOUIS HEN. JOSEPH DE BOURBON CONDE, Duke of Bourbon.

Wanſtead Houſe, April 23. 1803.

Act of Acceſſion of the Duke of Enghien.

"SIRE,—The letter of the 2d of March, with which your Majeſty has deigned to honour me, has come punctually to hand. Your Majeſty too well knows the blood which flows in my veins, to have for a moment doubted in what ſenſe I ſhould make the reply which you require. I am a Frenchman, Sire, a Frenchman faithful to his God, to his king, and to his vows of honour. Many others may one day, perhaps, envy me this threefold advantage. Let your Majeſty then deign to permit me to add my ſignature to that of the Duke of Angouleme, as I, like him, adhere, with all my heart and ſoul, to the contents of the note of my king. In theſe unalterable ſentiments I am, Sire, your Majeſty's moſt humble, moſt obedient, and moſt faithful ſubject and ſervant. (Signed)

"LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON."

Ellenheim, in Baden, March 22, 1803.

The Prince of Conti's act of adherence has not been yet received by Monſieur; but there is no doubt of it.

Monſieur has ſince learned, that on the 19th of March, the ſame envoy, in purſuance of orders which he had received, again waited on the king, to requeſt a change, not in the ſubſtance, but in the form of his Majeſty's anſwer. It ſeemed to be apprehended that he might irritate the uſurper to ſuch a degree as to provoke him to uſe his influence to aggravate the afflictions of the king. His Majeſty anſwered, that "He ſhould make no alteration in his anſwer, which was as moderate as poſſible, and that Bonaparte would be wrong to complain of it, ſince, if his Majeſty had ſtiled him rebel and uſurper, he would have ſaid no more than the truth." The dangers of ſuch a reply were then pointed out to the king.—"What," replied the king, "is malice to require that I ſhall be driven from my preſent place of retreat? I ſhall pity the ſovereign who ſhall feel himſelf obliged to take ſuch a part, and ſhall be gone." Oh no! But, might there not be reaſon to fear, leſt Bonaparte ſhould require certain powers to with-hold from the Count de Lille the aſſiſtance which he now receives from them. "I fear not poverty; if neceſſary I ſhall eat black bread with my family and my faithful followers. But be not deceived; I ſhall never be reduced to that; I have another powerful reſource, which I do not think it my duty to uſe, while I have my preſent powerful friends. I have but to make my condition known in France, and to hold out my hand, not to the government of the uſurper; no, never; but to my faithful ſubjects: and, believe me, I ſhall ſoon be richer than I now am."

The conſequence was, that the meſſenger was obliged to take back the king's anſwer, which had been returned to his Majeſty under an expectation that

that he would have made ſome alterations in it.

Faithful ſubjects, ſpirits truly French recogniſe at length a king ſo worthy to reign over you, whom the government of an uſurper ſeparates from his people.

The Firſt Conſul, after having left Liſle, proceeded to Menin, Ypres, Dixmude, Nieuport, Oſtend, and Bruges, where he was on the 11th. He was to make his ſolemn entrance into Bruſſels on the 20th or 21ſt.

The French force in Italy has been ſo augmented, that it ſhould ſeem as if the French Government were not without apprehenſions with reſpect to Auſtria. The amount of their force is 112,000 men.

The 14th of July was celebrated at Paris with very little ſplendour. The theatres were opened *gratis*, and the public buildings were illuminated.

Aug. 12. The Firſt Conſul arrived yeſterday evening at St Cloud. This day, at five o'clock in the morning, the cannon announced to the inhabitants of Paris his happy return. On his way through Charleville, he viſited the manufacture of arms.

The Firſt Conſul gathered exact information when at Paris and Bruſſels, reſpecting the capitals which the inhabitants of Belgium had lodged in the Engliſh funds. He engaged the merchants to withdraw their capitals as ſpeedily as poſſible, giving them to underſtand, that there was no longer any reliance to be placed on the ſtability of the Britiſh funds.

HANOVER.

21. The Hanoverian troops have laid down their arms, and a capitulation was agreed upon between Marſhal Walmoden and Gen. Mortier on the 5th inſt.—The publication of the capitulation in the *Moniteur* is preceded by the correſpondence with our Government relative to the ratification of the convention of Suhlingen, and by two letters from General Mortier, one to Marſhal Walmoden, and the other to the Firſt Conſul.

The blockade of the Elbe, by a Britiſh ſquadron, has occaſioned no ſmall degree of embarraſſment to thoſe powers who thought that, to get poſſeſſion of our trade, nothing more was neceſſary than to remain indifferent ſpectators of French injuſtice. The ſubjects of Pruſſia, in particular, will ſuffer ſeverely, unleſs ſome arrangements are not ſpeedily made for opening again the navigation of that river.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Spain has hitherto kept, and, it is ſaid, is determined to maintain, the ſtricteſt neutrality; meanwhile large quantities of ſpecie are daily arriving.

On the 30th May arrived at Cadiz, the Ruſina frigate, with 4,286,800 dollars, and advices were received of the following;—The Caſtor ſailed from Lima 15th January, with 1,700,000 Dollars. Fuente Hormoſa, 18th 200,000. Jovan Maria expected to ſail the 24th 2,700,000. Joaquina to ſail ſoon after 1,700,000. Aurora to follow 1,700,000. Minho from Vera Cruz daily expected 4,200,000.

The latter end of May arrived the ſhips Mino, Preſentation, Princeſs of Wales, and Conſtant, from Vera Cruz, with dollars, amounting together to 4,682,684; yet notwithſtanding this ſupply, the Britiſh merchants, whoſe property was ſequeſtered laſt war, and to whom it was to be reſtored by the treaty of peace, though their claims have been long ſince admitted by the Junto de Repriſalias, have never been able to recover a ſingle dollar, whereby ſome reſpectable merchants have been ruined.

It may be liberal, and poſſibly wiſe policy, to ſuffer the Spaniards to remain at peace till they have got home all their treaſures, to ſupply their needy neighbours; but it may be doubted whether it is not extending this policy a great deal too far, to allow them to put off, by frivolous excuſes, the payment of nearly half a million ſterling, acknowledged to be due to the merchants of Great Britain, and to haraſs Engliſh veſſels trading to the ports of Spain with articles and expenſive law ſuits, founded on the moſt trifling, if not altogether groundleſs pretexts—yet ſuch is the ſyſtem at preſent in full force in Spain.

Portugal, which for ſome time paſt has been in a ſtate of trepidation and fear, has at laſt received ſome relief from the aſſurances of the French Government. The latter has given a promiſe of recognizing the neutrality of the former during the war, provided ſhe conſents to pay to France money

to the amount of one million ſterling. General Latines has been uſing ſome mean expedients to obtain a cauſe for the immediate march of 30,000 French troops into Portugal, and who are now hovering over its frontiers. They are thus relieved, for a time at leaſt, from the devouring jaws of their inſatiable Moſſers, now the tyrants of the continent of Europe.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GIBRALTAR.

This goes by the convoy which takes home the 8th, the 23d, and 25th regiments from this, which were relieved a few days ago by the 10th, De Roile's and Dillon's regiments from Egypt. The 26th light dragoons, and a party of artillery from Egypt, are alſo on board the convoy. About fifty merchant veſſels are alſo in company.

"We have heard nothing from England ſince the arrival of Lord Nelſon, as we have been completely blocked up for near three weeks by the Revanche French frigate, of 40 guns, which has ſtopped every thing coming into the Gut ſince war was declared, and has prevented a vaſt number of valuable prizes falling into our hands, beſides retaking ſeveral others. The two ſloops of war here, the Bittern and Tourterelle, thought they were not able to cope with her, and did not chuſe to go out to meet her.

About fifteen prizes have been ſent in here ſince the war began.

There is little doubt but we ſhall ſhortly be engaged in a war with Spain, as they have begun impreſſing men for the navy, by the direction of France. About nine millions of dollars have lately arrived in Cadiz, *and when they ſhall have received the eighteen millions more they ſhortly expect, they will then ſhew themſelves!*

The laſt account from our ſquadron in the Mediterranean is the 28th of May, when they were off Naples, nine ſail of the line, all well.

The Victory ſailed from this on the 15th to join the fleet.

There fortunately happened to be only one Engliſh ſhip at Leghorn when they heard of the war, which, on attempting to get out, was immediately ſeized, and brought as a prize into the Mole. The Ligurian Republic, and alſo the Genoeſe, are preſſing ſeamen and ſhipwrights for the French navy, by order of the Chief Conſul, who ſeems determined that nobody ſhall remain neuter.

By the laſt accounts from Leghorn and Genoa, the French colours were flying at each of theſe places, and all Engliſh veſſels were made prizes of, that put in there. At Leghorn they had taken two Engliſh veſſels from Alexandria, one from Newfoundland, and one from this place that had put into that port.

Several French privateers are already cruizing in the Gut: They have taken one Engliſh ſhip.

One of our privateers took a French Weſt Indiaman under the Barbary coaſt, laſt night, worth 20,000l. Two Weſt Indiamen, her companions, anchored near Cabreta point this morning, and were boarded and taken by the boats of the Bittern ſloop of war, and brought in here. The crews all made their eſcape on ſhore with the papers.

The garriſon has been in an *unpleaſant* ſtate this ſome time paſt, from the conduct of Dillon's regiment. And to avoid an open mutiny, and all its dreadful conſequences, they have been obliged to *diſband the whole* regiment; and to permit ſuch of the men as *chuſe* it, to go into Spain by 40 and 50 at a time. The firſt party, of upwards of 50 men, left this garriſon on the 30th of June. It is ſurely highly impolitic ever to ſend a ſingle *foreign ſoldier* to this garriſon, when a Governor is thus obliged, to avoid a greater evil, to allow great part of a regiment to leave it. This information, we muſt obſerve, was contradicted by later accounts.

Accounts have been received this morning, of two more Engliſh veſſels having been taken in the Gut by the French privateers, who ſtop every thing coming in. I muſt conclude, the frigate by which this goes having made the ſignal for ſailing.

WEST INDIES.

Capture of St Lucia.

Downing ſtreet, July 30.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Lieut.-General Grinfield, Commander

er in Chief of his Majeſty's troops in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Iſlands, by the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department.

St Lucia, June 22, 1803.

My Lord,

It is with ſatisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that this day the fortreſs of Morne Fortunée was carried by aſſault, and the iſland of St Lucia is in conſequence unconditionally reſtored to the Britiſh Government.

I have to ſtate to your Lordſhip, that in conſequence of his Majeſty's order, ſignified to me in your letter, dated the 16th of May, and received on the 14th inſtant, which I immmediately communicated to Commodore Hood, he arrived at Barbadoes on the 17th; the troops, ſtores, &c. were on board, or embarked on the 19th; ſailed on the 20th. On the 21ſt, at day-break, they were off the north end of St Lucia; in the courſe of the day the greateſt part of the troops were diſembarked in Choque Bay; about half-paſt five, the out-poſts of the enemy were driven in, the town of Caſtries taken, and a ſummons was ſent to the Commander of the troops of the French Republic.

In conſequence of the refuſal of Brigade-General Nogues to accede to any terms, and the expectation of approaching rains, it became neceſſary to get poſſeſſion of the Morne with as little delay as poſſible. It was therefore determined this morning, to attack the fortreſs by aſſault, which was done accordingly at four o'clock, and it was carried in about half an hour, and with leſs loſs, conſidering the reſiſtance, than could have been expected; but the loſs has been chiefly among the higher ranks of officers, and thoſe the moſt truly valuable: But it is yet to be hoped moſt of them will recover, for the real benefit of his Majeſty's ſervice.

I cannot omit a circumſtance which reflects ſo much credit, as well on the Britiſh nation, as on the conduct of the ſoldiers actually employed, that, notwithſtanding the ſevere and ſpirited reſiſtance of the French troops, yet, no ſooner were the works carried by aſſault, and the oppoſition no longer exiſted, than every idea of animoſity appeared to ceaſe, and not a French ſoldier was either killed or wounded.

The return of the killed and wounded is herewith incloſed, which, excepting the number of officers of high rank, is not equal to what might have been expected, and by far leſs than it would have been, in all probability, had a formal inveſtment of the fortreſs taken place.

Theſe diſpatches will be delivered to your Lordſhip by my Aid-de-Camp, Captain Weu, to whom I beg to refer your Lordſhip for any information you may require.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the Troops in the aſſault and capture of the fortreſs of Morne Fortunée, in the iſland of St Lucia, in the morning of the 23*d June* 1803.

Total—4 ſerjeants, 16 rank and file, killed; 4 Field Officers, 2 Captains, 3 Subalterns, 4 ſerjeants, 97 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers Wounded.—2d Bat. Royals—Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, ſeverely; Captain Chaloner, ſeverely. 64th Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, ſeverely; Major Sir George Richardſon, Capt. Galway, Lieut. Frederick Rowan ſlightly. 3d Weſt India Regt.—Lieut. Moultrie, Enſign Fagan, ſlightly. Staff-Lieut.-Col. Morden, Deputy Adjutant-General, ſeverely.—N. B. Hoſpital Mate Heynes, attached to the 3d Weſt India regiment, ſeverely wounded, not included above.

(Signed) W. Tatum, Captain, Aſſiſtant Adjutant-General.

A letter from a gentleman in Kingſton, Jamaica, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated 3d July, ſays, "The French have been compelled to evacuate St Domingo entirely, and to relinquiſh one of the fineſt iſlands in the world, once the boaſt of France, to a horde of ſavages: they have gone to Louiſiana. Several French captures have been made laſt week; and alſo two Spaniſh veſſels, found ſurveying the point of landing for an attack on Kingſton, viz. Cow-bay, have been detained. This place is at this preſent moment as healthy as any city in Europe, I believe more ſo, at leaſt we reckon fewer diſeaſes."

Another letter, ſame date, to a gentleman in Edinburgh, mentions a plot for inſurrection among the blacks on that iſland having been timeouſly diſcovered, and that two of the ringleaders had been tried and executed.

EAST

EAST INDIES.

Fire at Bombay.—According to an overland diſpatch from Bombay we find that a moſt dreadful fire broke out at that place on the 17th of Feb. which conſumed the greateſt part of the town. It is ſaid that above 1000 houſes are burnt to the ground, and that the loſs is eſtimated at above five millions ſterling. The native merchants were ſuppoſed to be the principal ſufferers. It broke out in the crowded and populous Bazar, three-fourths of which were deſtroyed. It is ſaid to have originated in a ſtable, where ſome valuable horſes became its firſt victims. Unfortunately the wind continued rather high the whole day, which increaſed the flames in the progreſs of its direction with aſtoniſhing rapidity; and ſo great and violent was the conflagration at ſun-ſet, that the deſtruction of every houſe in the fort was to be apprehended. All the records and papers in the Secretary's Office were removed at an early hour. Beyond the Bazar, the flames extended to the King's barracks, which are moſtly deſtroyed. The Cuſtom-houſe alſo is in ruins: It proceeded from thence to the range of houſes called the Tank Barracks, where it was ſtopped by the prudent precaution of uſing artillery to beat down the contiguous buildings. For ſome time the greateſt apprehenſion was entertained for the garriſon and magazines, but at laſt the wind providentially falling, the fury of the conflagration ſubſided. The Governor and his ſuite attended and gave every aſſiſtance, as did Admiral Rainier, and a number of his officers. General Nichols alſo attended, and directed the exertions of the military. Captain M'Intoſh, of the country ſervice, in conducting one of the engines to a particular ſpot, with Captains Elliot and Lane, was overwhelmed by a falling wall which broke his leg and arm, but we are happy to learn that he was in a fair way of recovery. It is ſaid that ſome of the ſeamen were buried in the ruins.

A private letter from Bombay by the late overland expreſs, ſtates, that a negociation had been opened with the Mahratta powers; and although our troops were on the point of marching in conſiderable force, under the command of General Stuart, hopes were ſtill entertained that, eventually, the exiſting differences would be amicably ſettled, ſo as to ſuperſede the neceſſity of hoſtilities on the part of the Engliſh.

Accounts were received at the iſland of St Helena, before the Lady Burges ſailed from thence, confirming the ſtatement formerly given of the diſaffection and mutinous conduct of the troops in garriſon at the Cape of Good Hope. Several officers are ſaid to be in confinement. The cauſe of the mutiny is ſaid to be a want of caſh to pay the ſoldiery.

Extract of a letter from Jaffanapatam, in Ceylon, dated the 27th January laſt, received in Glaſgow on Friday: "We have had the moſt violent hurricane ever remembered by the oldeſt perſon living on the iſland. All the veſſels in the river were either deſtroyed or ſunk, and the whole ſide of the town next the river was deſtroyed from its riſing, and from the veſſels daſhing againſt them; large Domes were thrown up into the ſtreets, and a ſloop carried up oppoſite my door. Moſt of the largeſt trees were torn up by the roots, and hardly one tree left ſtanding in the fort; and I am ſorry to add, your old Dubaſh was killed by the fall of one of the Palmera trees. This happened on the 5th and 6th of December laſt, &c. A miſunderſtanding having taken place betwixt our government and that of Candia, two armies are aſſembling, one at Nigumbo, to be commanded by Major-General M'Dowall and the other at Trincomalee, to be commanded by Colonel Barbut," &c.

IRELAND.

Dublin July 25.

It is to the extraordinary vigilance and activity of Government, under Providence, we are indebted for the ſafety of this metropolis on Saturday night laſt, from general pillage, devaſtation, and maſſacre. A number of hardened and incorrigible wretches, it is now but too manifeſt, influenced by a dangerous and implacable enemy—a ſtranger to honourable warfare—have been ſecretly conſpiring, for many months paſt, by treaſon and rebellion, to effect a revolution in this country, on thoſe diabolical principles which have covered France with crimes and

misfortunes. The explosion commenced about 9 o'clock, by the murder of Lord Kilwarden, and his nephew, in a manner the most savage and barbarous that can be conceived. His Lordship accompanied by his daughter and nephew, was returning to town from the country, and in Thomas-street, near Meath-street, his carriage was stopped by a number of pikemen; his Lordship and nephew were dragged out, and many mortal wounds were instantly inflicted on both by those murderous weapons.

Major Swan, with a strong detachment under his command, was ordered by Government to repair to Thomas-street the principal scene of the insurrection. A small party of the military had already skirmished there with the rebels, and a considerable number of the latter were killed and wounded. When the Major arrived there, he saw several lying dead in the street, and one man only with a pike, who was fired at. Lord Kilwarden had been carried to the watch-house in Vicar-street, where Major Swan saw him lying on the guard-bed, dreadfully lacerated. His Lordship though near expiring at the time, knew the Major, and appeared perfectly in his senses. He eagerly enquired as to the fate of his daughter, and being assured by the Major of her safety, he exclaimed with an emotion of gratitude to Heaven—"Thank God." A military gentleman present, naturally filled with indignation, observed, that every man taken with a pike in his hands, ought instantly to be hanged, which Lord Kilwarden overhearing, with that humanity which distinguished him through life turned to Major Swan, and most expressively exhorted him "to let no man be hanged without being brought to trial."

A party of military and yeomanry, under the command of Col. Brown, attacked a body of rebels in Francis-street, whom they drove before them down the Coombe, with great slaughter; but, we are sorry to state, that Col. Brown, and two Members of the Liberty Rangers, Mr Edmiston and Mr Parker, were unfortunately killed in the conflict. The rebels did not disperse till many of them were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

Mr Wilson a chief peace-officer, was early wounded in the belly in Dirty-lane, by a villain, whom he, however, shot dead upon the spot. The same gentleman, and Mr Justice Bell, apprehended seven persons armed with pikes, in New-street, and notwithstanding his wound, could not be persuaded by his friends to desist from the discharge of his public duty.

Mr Clarke of Palmerstown, a Magistrate of the county of Dublin, as he was returning from his attendance at the Castle, was fired at, on the quay, and dangerously wounded, several slugs having been lodged in his shoulder and breast. The villain who discharged the blunderbuss at Mr Clarke, immediately cried out "Where do you come from now." It appears that two of them taken by Mr Justice Bell and Mr Wilson, were in the neighbourhood of Mr Clarke, and had come to this city from Palmer-stown.

A number of the rebels attacked the guard-house near Justice Drury's on the Coombe—but by the exertions of that magistrate, aided by a party of the military, many of them were killed or wounded, and a number taken prisoners. On the retreat of the remainder, they threw down a great many pikes, which they left on the ground.

The Mayoralty house was likewise attacked by a party of men with fire arms who, having rapped at the door, rushed violently in, and threatening to kill the servants if opposed, seized several muskets and halberts, which were in the hall, and carried them off.

Yesterday morning exhibited a melancholy appearance—all was terror and confusion—and many of the deluded miscreants were seen dead in the different streets. The Privy Council sat a considerable time, when additional precautions were taken for the preservation of the city; and the yeomanry appeared every where in great numbers, ready to act with spirit and alacrity, in defence of their country and constitution against those atrocious attempts which the perfidious designs of a foreign enemy have unquestionably instigated.

A decent dressed person was taken into custody by that attentive and vigilant magistrate, Major Sirr, at the corner of Anglesea-street and College Green, who appears to have been a French spy. He was immediately conducted to the Castle.

Yesterday

Yeſterday the bodies of Lord Kilwarden and his nephew were conveyed home in ſeparate hearſes from the watch-houſe of St Catharine.

A large quantity of gunpowder, ball, &c. has been ſeized, which was concealed in different places for the uſe of the rebels, as alſo a vaſt number of pikes in Patrick-ſtreet, Thomas-ſtreet, Dirty-lane, &c.

We cannot too much applaud the activity and vigilance of Government on the preſent occaſion, and the celerity with which the commanders of different corps were furniſhed with all neceſſary ammunition.

Saturday laſt two Frenchmen were taken up at Ennis, of ſuſpicious appearance, and examined before a magiſtrate; and not being able to give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves, they were commited to gaol as ſpies.

At Belfaſt, precautionary meaſures have been taken, by having the military conſtantly under arms, and additional ſentinels have been placed at the different entrances into the town. Several ſuſpected perſons have been taken into cuſtody and brought into Belfaſt.

28. Our country letters bring us accounts of the complete tranquillity of every part of Ireland. The horrid intelligence of the maſſacres on Saturday had rouſed the vigilance of the loyal, and ſuggeſted the neceſſity of every public precaution. Attempts have been made to circulate a rebel proclamation in Belfaſt, which, however, the ſteady loyalty of the yeomanry had baffled and defeated.

Some perſons of reſpectable rank in life were this morning arreſted in this city upon very ſerious charges; they are now under examination at the Caſtle. For obvious reaſons we declined ſaying more of them than that they are connected with ſome of the principal actors in the rebellion of 1798.

29. We are happy in ſtating that no diſturbances of any kind have taken place about Belfaſt—we would fondly hope no ſuch thing was meditated; although it is evident, from a number of proclamations from the inſurgents having been found in different places of the country, with other circumſtances, that they have done what they could to ſtir up the people to revolt.

The Loyalty of the people of the north, however, remains untarniſhed, and their peace undiſturbed. The praiſe worthy vigilance of Government indeed, and the activity of the military and yeomanry, are ſuch as to prevent the poſſibility of any ſucceſsful attack being made by our domeſtic foes. Every neceſſary precaution is, however, taken. The Sovereign cauſed proclamation to be made through the town on Thurſday, recommending to the inhabitants not to be out of their houſes after eight o'clock at night, which deſire has been willingly complied with.

The different volunteer and yeomanry corps in and about this city, were inſpected on Tueſday laſt by Inſpector-General Innes.

Auguſt 2. The Privy Council has ſat every day ſince the breaking out of the inſurrection on Saturday ſe'nnight.

Since our laſt, ſearches for arms have been very ſucceſsfully continued in this city and neighbourhood—and ſeveral priſoners have been taken; but excepting a few ſhots diſcharged at ſentinels upon duty, no effort has been made on the part of the rebels. Every account from the interior of Ireland ſpeaks in confident terms of the preſent tranquillity of the country. The extraordinary precautions of the yeomanry have had a great ſhare in producing this deſireable effect.

The ſummer aſſizes have commenced in the accuſtomed manner.

Early on Wedneſday morning laſt, a melancholy accident happened at Clondalkin; as ſome neighbours, whom Colonel Finlay had requeſted to paſs the preceding night at his houſe for their mutual protection, were returning to Rathcool (being out of uniform), they were miſtaken by the guard at the powder mills for rebels, and fired on, by which a reſpectable young man named Booth, was killed, as was alſo the horſe on which the Rev. Mr Jones of Rathcool rode; another of the party, Mr Richard Jones, of that town, was ſeverely wounded, but is likely ſoon to recover.

Friday laſt, a party of the military apprehended in a houſe in Lamb-alley a number of men, who not being able to give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves, were committed to Kilmainham gaol.

It is ſaid that a Special Commiſſion will

will be made out for the trial of a number of thoſe perſons who are now in confinement.

4. Yeſterday, about half paſt one in the afternoon, there was a terrible and uncommonly ſudden ſtorm of rain and wind in Dublin, ſuch as we have not witneſſed for many years. Several chimnies were blown down, and houſes almoſt unrooſed; and in the eaſt end of the town large branches were torn off the trees in St Stephen's Green, and ſcattered to a conſiderable diſtance. The hay, which had been raiſed in cocks in the area of the Green, was whirled about in the tempeſt. An American ſhip, the Paragon, of New York, Woodend maſter, ſtruck on the North Bull, but is expected to be got off without damage. The King and Beresford packets put to ſea yeſterday morning, but after paſſing the bar, finding the wind too ſtrong they put back: The King got ſafe into Poolbeg and anchored; the Beresford ſtruck to the eaſtward of the North Bull—no boats could then go to their aſſiſtance. When the wind moderated, ſeveral boats from Ring's End went to the Beresford, ſunk to the eaſtward of the North Bull, and brought ſafe on ſhore ſuch paſſengers as ſaved themſelves in the ſhrouds; but we are ſorry to ſay ſeveral others, who had not that preſence of mind, unfortunately periſhed. We have not learned their names.

Mr Incledon, the celebrated ſinger, and his wife, were among thoſe that were ſaved.

LONDON.

July 20. An inquiſition was held on the body of James Moyle, who was mowing in a field with ſome others, at Avon near Ringwood, when a heavy thunder ſtorm coming on, they ſought ſhelter by the ſide of a waggon load of hay; and, whilſt ſtanding together, leaning on the wheels of the waggon, they were ſtruck down by a flaſh of lightning. Moyle inſtantly expired; and two others were much hurt. The hay on the waggon was ſet on fire, and an oak poſt at ſome diſtance was ſplintered in pieces.

Such fatal accidents ſhould operate as a caution with thoſe who may happen to be expoſed to a thunder ſtorm, not to take ſhelter under trees, or high objects, and particularly ſuch as are connected with metallic ſubſtances, which ſerve as conductors to the lightning; as in this caſe, the hay and the iron on the wheels proved to be; but rather to expoſe themſelves to the rain, and be completely drenched.

27. At a meeting of the ſubſcribers to Lloyd's Coffehouſe, which took place on Wedneſday, ſome very ſpirited reſolutions were adopted, and a ſplendid ſubſcription opened for the purpoſe of granting relief to the relatives of thoſe who may fall in the preſent conteſt, and for rewarding diſtinguiſhed merit.

The reſolutions were preſented by Mr Mayor, and ſupported in an admirable ſpeech, by Mr Alderman Rowcroft. In a very ſhort time upwards of 30,000l. was ſubſcribed. There are five ſubſcriptions of 10001. Sir F. Baring, Mr Angerſtein, the houſe of Thomſon, Bonnar, & Co.; Mr Bonnar individually, and Mr Goldſmid. The ſubſcribers voted 20,000l. three per cent. Conſols, out of their fund towards the object. A great number of moſt liberal contributions were ſubſcribed. Several ſums of 500l. were ſubſcribed, and many of 100l. It is ſuppoſed the ſubſcription will ſoon amount to 100,000l. and that it will ultimately very far exceed that ſum. Small ſums will be taken.

We are happy to ſee that a meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of London, is called to declare their determination to ſupport the country againſt French ambition, at this moment. Such a declaration, from ſo great and powerful a body, will have the beſt effects over the whole country, will impreſs every one with a ſenſe of danger, and animate all to exertion.

We rejoice to hear that the ſpirit of volunteering animates the higher ranks; that breakfaſts, dinners, and balls, will be ſucceeded by drills, parades, and reviews; and that the faſhionables will be turned into ſoldiers.

The Navy Board is going to enter into contracts for building flat-bottomed boats.

Fifty thouſand maps of London have been thrown off in Paris at twelve ſols each (ſixpence), in which the rich ſtreets

ſtreets are all deſcribed, and the houſes are all ſtamped with a particular mark, that the invaders may know where to go *to work* when they arrive. A printed deſcription is ſold along with the map, in which the *riches* of London are exaggerated, and the *cowardice* of the inhabitants held up to contempt.

27. Yeſterday at one o'clock, a numerous meeting was held at the Royal Exchange, purſuant to advertiſement, of the merchants, bankers, ſhip-owners, &c. of the metropolis, to expreſs their ſentiments in ſupport of their King and Conſtitution, and the honour and independence of their country.

It is with much concern we announce the total loſs of another fine frigate.—La Seine, of 44 guns, commanded by Captain Milne, ran upon a ſand-bank to the northward of the Texel, on Thurſday night laſt; and all the efforts of the officers and crew to get her off proving ineffectual, they determined to ſet fire to her next morning; which having accompliſhed, part of the crew betook themſelves to the boats, and the remainder got on board a neutral veſſel, and proceeded to join the ſquadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral Thornborough, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line and a frigate, which are now employed in blockading the Texel. We are happy to hear that not a ſingle man was loſt. La Seine was a very fine ſhip. She was taken from the French in 1798.

Aug. 1. Friday the Electors of the county of Middleſex met to celebrate the anniverſary of the election, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.—When the uſual toaſts had been drank, ſpeeches followed, from Mr Byng, and Sir Francis Burdett. Sir F. Burdett outdid his former outdoings, inveighing againſt government in ſuch terms, as is likely to attract the attention of the Attorney General.

A Military Council has been long talked of, and to be compoſed, report ſays, of the following officers:—Generals Sir George Oſborne, Hon. William Harcourt, and George Ainſlie; Lieut.-General Sir J. Pulteney, and Robert Donkin; and Major-Generals William Fawcett and Henry Read. But no appointment of this kind has yet taken place.

Major Halcot has got permiſſion from government to raiſe a regiment of Dutch infantry by volunteers from Dutch ſhips of war.

Chain of Redoubts.—This plan of government ſeems univerſally approved of. The implements are all ready. The chain is to commence at Putney, to go by the Dulwich hills towards Blackheath, and on the Middleſex ſide, by the river Lee round Hackney, to the top of Highgate and Hampſtead hills, then proceed towards Fulham. The men employed at Woolwich, Deptford, and other places, it is ſaid, will accompliſh the object in thirty hours, ſhould we experience the neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure.

The meeting of the county of Surrey, which was held yeſterday at Epſom, was, both as to its ſentiments and the unanimity of them, highly honourable to the moſt numerous and reſpectable aſſembly that had ever been known on a ſimilar occaſion. Mr Sheridan addreſſed the meeting in a ſpeech of uncommon energy and impreſſion, amidſt the loudeſt burſts of approbation.

Yeſterday a very numerous meeting of the Nobility, Freeholders, &c. of the county of Kent, was held at Maidſtone, when a very loyal addreſs was unanimouſly voted to his Majeſty.

3. A meeting of the Freeholders of Middleſex was held yeſterday at Hackney, to vote an addreſs to his Majeſty. Mr Alderman Skinner moved the addreſs in a truly Britiſh ſpeech. Sir Francis Burdett attended the meeting, and was very properly queſtioned upon his ſpeech at the Crown and Anchor on Friday laſt. Called upon in a pointed manner by Alderman Curtis, Sir Francis entered into an explanation of that ſpeech;—his explanation, we believe, convinced every perſon preſent, that the proceedings at the Crown and Anchor, had not been unfaithful. Never was a ſpeech received with more expreſſions of indignation than Sir Francis's yeſterday,—and never was indignation more merited.

It had been moved that the Sheriffs of Middleſex ſhould preſent the addreſs to his Majeſty, accompanied by the county Members, Mr Byng and Sir F. Burdett. After the latter, however, had entered into an explanation of his ſpeech on Friday, it was propoſed, and unanimouſly reſolved, that his name ſhould be left out of the motion,

tion, and that the addreſs ſhould be preſented by the Sheriffs and by Mr Byng *only*. A more marked diſapprobation of the conduct of a Member was never given by the conſtituents of any man that was ever ſent to Parliament.—Indeed, he ſeems to have loſt all confidence in his boaſted popularity; for, by the precautions he employed in quitting the Mermaid, where the meeting was held, he ſeems to have entertained ſome apprehenſion that the reſentment of the people aſſembled on the occaſion, might have extended beyond the contemptuous vociferation that accompanied his exit.

The general meeting of the county of York, on Thurſday ſe'ennight, to addreſs his Majeſty on the preſent ſituation of the country, is highly honourable to itſelf and the Engliſh character. The eloquence and patriot feeling diſplayed on the occaſion have not often been exceeded. It is ſufficient to ſay that they were commenſurate to their object.

5. Thurſday a Court Martial was held at Sheerneſs on Captain Milne, and the other Officers of his Majeſty's late ſhip La Seine. The Captain and Officers were honourably acquitted, and the pilots are mulcted of all their wages, and to be impriſoned in the Marſhalſea two years.

8. Sunday ſe'ennight, about ſix o'clock in the evening, a thunder ſtorm took place in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, which commenced with heavy rain. The lightning ſtruck the manſions of John Walker and William Clerk, Eſquires, of Wall's End, unroofing part of the former, and ſhivering to pieces a cupola over the ſtable of the latter, throwing ſome of the ſplinters nearly eighty yards from the building. Some of Mr Clerk's windows were broken to pieces, and the bell-wires were melted; fortunately no one was hurt.—Both houſes have conductors.

Since the commencement of the war, no leſs than 64 privateers and letters of marque have cleared out from the port of Liverpool.

The Culland's Grove extra India ſhip, captured by the French, is inſured at Lloyd's to the amount of 100,000l. ſterling.

By the blockade of the Elbe, it is eſtimated that the Pruſſian trade will loſe four-fifths of its whole value.

The managers of the fund at Lloyd's have already purchaſed 80,000l. 3 per cent. ſtock, to which are to be added the 20,000l. ſtock given by the ſubſcribers at Lloyd's; and the total ſum now ſubſcribed amounts to little ſhort of 100,000l. ſterling.

Loyal North Britons.

10. On Monday evening about four hundred perſons met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, purſuant to adverti ſement, for the purpoſe of preſenting an addreſs to his Majeſty on the preſent ſtate of affairs, and to form a corps of volunteers.

About ſeven o'clock Mr James M'Intoſh entered the room, and on his name being announced, loud applauſes ſucceeded. Upon the learned gentleman taking the chair, he addreſſed the meeting, and explained the object which induced the call to which ſo numerous and reſpectable an aſſemblage had been pleaſed to attend.

We regret that our limits permit us only to give the concluding part of a moſt eloquent and animated ſpeech.

"Conſider, added the Learned Gentleman, the high objects you have in view, and the important duties you have to perform. The rights of mankind are committed to your care; the dignity and exiſtence of your country are at ſtake, and men who in ſuch a cauſe could be lukewarm, or faint-hearted, would be unworthy to perform the ſacred duties of the religion of patriotiſm—to aſpire to the honour of martyrdom—to offer up their lives at the altar of their country. If any ſuch appear, let them be told that they are not deſerving of a place in your ranks. He that does not look for a glorious death, or even deſire it; who does not feel his mind equal to the occaſion, ſhould pauſe before he enrols his name among you. I am confident that none ſuch can be found among my countrymen. This confidence ariſes from the recollection that I am addreſſing Scotchmen, the deſcendants of a Bruce and a Wallace, the natives of a country which was never ſubdued, but who entered voluntarily into a union with this great nation, which I truſt will laſt for ever. As indiſſoluble may that be which has lately taken place with Ireland! I believe that this is a ſentiment in which every honeſt man, whether Engliſhman, Iriſhman, or Scotch-

Scotchman, will heartily concur; that they will with permanence and ſtability to that noble union which was conſummated on the plains of Egypt and Syria, where each nation was repreſented by her hero; when Sir Ralph Abercromby was ſeconded by Lord Hutchinſon and aided by Sir Sidney Smith; an union which, we are all, I truſt, ready to ratify by our valour and ſeal with our blood. Countrymen, I feel that I am authoriſed by your hearts to make this ſolemn pledge. I ſwear by the immortal ſpirit of Bruce and of Wallace; I ſwear by the glorious memory of all the heroes who have fallen for the cauſe and honour of Britain, I ſwear by the God of Juſtice and Liberty himſelf, whoſe holy name I cannot be thought to profane by employing it on ſo ſacred an occaſion, that you, my countrymen, would rather ſeek liberty in the grave, than endure a wretched exiſtence with the hideous ſpectacle of foreign tyranny erected in a country which Liberty has ſo long choſen as her favourite abode. —(This ſentiment was followed by peals of applauſe.)

Mr Campbell, the author of the "Pleaſures of Hope," then addreſſed the chair in a ſhort ſpeech, and repeated ſome appropriate ſtanzas, which were received with great applauſe. The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of officers.

18. On Monday morning Captain Hadowell arrived at the Admiralty, and Captain Draper at the Secretary of State's Office, with intelligence of the ſurrender of Tobago to his Majeſty's arms. As ſoon as the capture of St Lucia had been effected, the troops ſailed under the command of General Grinfield, againſt Tobago, which was taken without any loſs, on the 30th June.

Return of the French troops and ſailors in Fort Scarborough, in the iſland of Tobago, at the time of its ſurrender to the Britiſh forces, on the 11th July 1803:

3 Captains, 2 ſerjeant-majors, 5 ſerjeants, 16 corporals, 73 grenadiers, 9 drummers, 110 ſailors—Total, 228.

The General and Staff Officers not included.

A letter received in town yeſterday from an officer on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips lying off Cadiz, announces the capture of a very rich Spaniſh Weſt Indiaman, on her paſſage from South America. She had 11,000 ounces of gold on board, and was carried into Gibraltar. A French 74, which was in company with the prize, narrowly eſcaped.

Trial of John Hatfield.

Carliſle, Aug. 15. This day came on before the Hon. Sir Alexander Thomſon, Knight, the trial of John Hatfield. He ſtood charged upon the three following indictments:—1. With having aſſumed the name and title of the Hon. Alexander Auguſtus Hope, and pretending to be a Member of Parliament, and with having, about the month of October laſt, under ſuch fictitious name, drawn a draft or bill of exchange upon John Crump, Eſq; for the ſum of 20l. payable to George Wood of Keſwick, Cumberland, inn-keeper, or order. 2. With making, uttering, and publiſhing as true, a certain falſe, forged, and counterfeit bill of exchange, with the name of Alexander Auguſtus Hope thereunto falſely ſet and ſubſcribed, drawn upon John Crump, Eſq; dated the 1ſt of October laſt, and payable to Nathaniel Montgomery Moore, or order, for 30l. ſterling. 3. With having aſſumed the name of Alexander Hope, and pretending to be a Member of Parliament, the brother of the Right Hon. Lord Hopetoun, and a Colonel in the army; and under ſuch fictitious name, at various times in the month of October laſt, having forged and counterfeited the hand-writing of Alexander Hope, in the ſuperſcription of letters.

The three ſeveral indictments being read, to which the priſoner pleaded *not guilty*, Mr Scarlet opened the caſe in an addreſs to the Jury, wherein he ſtated at great length the enormity of the crimes for which the priſoner ſtood indicted.

Mr Scarlet then, with a great deal of moderation, ſketched an outline of the conduct of the priſoner, from the time he became known to the world in the aſſumed character of *Col. Hope*.—He had, he ſaid, committed many crimes under the cover of the name of a moſt reſpectable gentleman, who belonged to a noble family.

After the evidence was gone

through, the Judge, with a great deal of perſpicuity and force, ſummed up the whole, and commented upon ſuch parts as peculiarly affected the fate of the priſoner.

The Jury conſulted about ten minutes, and then returned a verdict of *Guilty of forgery.*

The trial commenced about eleven o'clock forenoon, and ended about ſeven in the evening, during the whole of which time the court was exceſſively crowded.

Early next morning the court met, and after a ſolemn addreſs from the Judge, in which he gave him no hope of any mitigation of puniſhment, ſentence of death was paſſed on the priſoner.

The damage ſuſtained by the Jamaica fleet, in a gale of wind which it encountered off the Weſtern Iſlands on the 30th ult. we are ſorry to ſay, has been very conſiderable. His Majeſty's ſhip Goliah, with 24 veſſels of the convoy, were diſmaſted, moſt of which were totally ſo; but as the weather ſoon moderated, we hope they will all ſafely come into port.

EDINBURGH.

Highland Society.

July 4. In conſequence of the reſolution of the ſtated general meeting of the Highland Society, held on the 27th ult. to call a ſpecial meeting relative to the preſent critical ſtate of public affairs, it was held here this day, when there attended about 150 members of the higheſt reſpectability, among whom were many noblemen and gentlemen of extenſive property and influence from different parts of the country, others of high military rank, a number of gentlemen of the firſt reputation in the law, and other profeſſions.

The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Melville, one of the vice-preſidents in office, in the chair.

The reſolution to call this meeting of the ſociety being read, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh roſe in his place, and after a ſhort prefatory addreſs, expreſſive of the propriety of the ſociety coming forward in the preſent momentous criſis, to declare in the moſt decided terms its firm determination to ſupport the King, the Government, and the Conſtitution of the country by every poſſible means, moved the following reſolutions, and alſo an addreſs to his Majeſty, and which were ſeconded and ſupported by the Earl of Hopetoun in a very forcible and eloquent ſpeech.

Reſolved Unanimously,

1. That at this critical juncture it is the duty of every good citizen to ſtand forth in ſupport of the honour, in vindication of the rights, and in defence of the ſafety of his country, attacked and threatened as they are by the inveterate and malignant hoſtility of the French Government.

2. That this ſociety, compoſed of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the firſt rank and fortune in Scotland, is peculiarly called on to expreſs its ſentiments on the preſent momentous occaſion.

3. That this ſociety is fully impreſſed with the juſtice and unavoidable neceſſity of the preſent war, (a war in which we contend for the preſervation of the deareſt rights, and the moſt precious bleſſings which as men or Britons we can enjoy) and is therefore prepared to make every ſacrifice to ſupport his Majeſty in the conduct of it.

4. That this ſociety, from the nature of its original inſtitution, having its attention peculiarly called to the intereſt and honour of the Highlands of Scotland, is anxious to declare thoſe ſentiments of loyalty and patriotiſm which they know to be felt by the inhabitants of that part of the empire, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs. It knows the courage and energy with which they have always reſiſted the invaſion of a foreign enemy, and it is proud to reflect, that at the preſent moment Highlanders are to draw their ſwords, animated not only by the fame of their anceſtors, but by the recent glory which themſelves have acquired in the ſervice of their country.

5. That, ſenſible as it is of the highly liberal and patriotic exertions which Government and the Legiſlature are juſt now making in behalf of the Highlands, this ſociety is confident that the warmth of gratitude will be added to that of public ſpirit, to excite the zeal of the inhabitants of thoſe diſtricts of the kingdom in this moſt important and arduous conteſt. That their exertions will be increaſed in proportion to the value of thoſe bleſſings they enjoy, and

and the love of their country, augmented with thoſe means of comfort and happineſs which the attention and benignity of Government enable it to afford them.

6. That this ſociety will uſe every means to impreſs on all ranks of people with whom it is connected the neceſſity of making every effort, in aid of the operations of Government, to defeat the attempts of the enemy.

7. That the members of this ſociety will, in their reſpective diſtricts, cooperate, to the utmoſt of their power, with his Majeſty's Lieutenants and other officers, in forwarding every military armament, and will encourage and promote by every means the procuring of ſeamen for his Majeſty's navy.

8. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, expreſſive of the above ſentiments of this ſociety.

9. That the draught of an addreſs, now read to the meeting, be approved and adopted as the addreſs of the ſociety.

10. That the ſaid addreſs be ſigned by the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Melville, the vice-preſident in the chair, and tranſmitted to the Right Hon. Lord Pelham, Secretary of State for the home department, in order to be preſented to his Majeſty.

11. That the thanks of this meeting be returned unto Lord Viſcount Melville, vice-preſident in the chair, for his attention to the buſineſs of the meeting, and in general to the intereſts of this ſociety.

12. That the above reſolutions ſhall be publiſhed in the newſpapers, and in ſuch other manner as the Committee of Directors may think moſt proper.

Signed by order of the meeting,

MELVILLE, V. P.

The above reſolutions, and alſo the addreſs, being read over, and afterwards paragraph by paragraph, in the courſe of which ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen delivered their ſentiments with the moſt decided approbation, the ſame were unanimouſly adopted by the meeting.

After the reſolutions and addreſs were unanimouſly voted, Lord Melville, from the chair, made a ſpeech, as nearly as could be collected, in the following words:

"I ſhall certainly embrace the firſt opportunity of executing the duty which the ſociety has aſſigned me; I mean that of tranſmitting to Lord Pelham, in order to its being preſented to his Majeſty, the addreſs which you have juſt voted.

"I will fairly own, my Lords and Gentlemen, that this is one of the moſt agreeable duties I was ever called on to perform. I feel a particular pleaſure in tranſmitting an addreſs on the preſent occaſion from this ſociety, for ſome reaſons which ſtriking myſelf forcibly, I hope I ſhall be excuſed if I ſhortly expreſs to the meeting.

"In the firſt place I cannot but feel, that at a time when ſo much depends on the ſpirit and energy of the country at large, it is not leſs proper, than I am ſure it will be uſeful for this ſociety, the liſt of whoſe members contains moſt of the noble and reſpectable names in Scotland, to come forth with this pledge of its zealous attachment to his Majeſty, and its firm and decided reſolution to ſupport him, by every means in its power, at this moſt critical and momentous juncture.

"I hope I ſhall not be thought to treſpaſs on the ſerioufneſs of the moment if I ſay, that the very name of this ſociety is a circumſtance which I feel as of peculiar importance in this meaſure. The Highlands of Scotland, as is well expreſſed in one of the reſolutions you have juſt adopted, were always renowned for their gallant reſiſtance to invading enemies; and they are to combat at this moment, not only under the recollection of the fame of their anceſtors, but alſo under the animating impreſſion of the glory recently acquired by their countrymen. I wiſh this circumſtance impreſſed, not only in this part of the country, not only on the whole Britiſh Empire, but on foreign countries, on France itſelf, in the palace of St Cloud, in the cabinet, in the private apartments of the Firſt Conſul, that he, and the troops he may devote to that ſervice, are, in a deſcent on this country, to encounter the ſame army, and the ſame courage, which lately met them on the plains of Africa, and are again ready to meet them, I truſt with the ſame ſucceſs, if they ſhall reach the ſhores of this country.

"I truſt this ſociety and the country will feel the extent to which their exertions and ſacrifices ought to go in ſupporting

porting his Majeſty, his Miniſters, and Parliament, in the moſt effectual and energetic meaſures for the proſecution of the preſent war. This is no ordinary war; its objects are of an importance and a magnitude beyond thoſe of any former conteſt. We do not now contend for an iſland or a province, for commercial advantages or political preponderancy, but for our exiſtence as a nation, for the exiſtence indeed it may be fairly ſaid, of the freedom and independence of every nation in Europe. With regard to this country, the effect of ſuch a war, if diſaſtrous, muſt be meaſured by that height from which we ſhould fall, by the bleſſings we ſhould loſe, as well as by the evils we ſhould endure. But I own I anticipate the glory more than I fear the dangers of this conteſt. If we act up to the principle I have juſt laid down, and with the feeling I have juſt endeavoured to expreſs; if we exert the native courage, and employ the numerous reſources of this empire with the vigour and energy which the occaſion demands, I have no doubt that we ſhall come out of this arduous ſtruggle with glory, and with an increaſed ſecurity for all thoſe public and private bleſſings which we ſo eminently enjoy."

July 6. A loyal addreſs by the Lord Prevoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, expreſſive of the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of continued affection and attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and Government; of indignation at the proceedings of the French Government, ſince the concluſion of peace, and of zeal and readineſs to come forward in the preſent critical ſtate of affairs, in defence of their King and country: was tranſmitted by the Lord Advocate, and preſented by Lord Pelham to his Majeſty.

9. A meeting of the Freeholders, Juſtices of peace, and Commiſſioners of ſupply of the county of Perth was held at Perth, an addreſs to his Majeſty on the preſent ſtate of affairs, with aſſurances of zealous and determined ſupport was unanimouſly agreed to, and a committee was appointed to conſider what meaſures could be adopted in Perthſhire for aſſiſting in counteracting the hoſtile deſigns of France, and for maintaining the ſecurity and honour of the Britiſh Empire.

Aſſociation for the defence of the Firth of Forth, and of the Country in general.

A meeting was held at Edinburgh to conſider how far there may be opportunity for farther volunteer exertions on the part of the individuals, in aid of the meaſures adopting by Government in the preſent momentuous criſis, Archibald Campbell, Eſq. of Clathick, was called to the Chair, when ſeveral reſolutions being unanimouſly agreed to.

The meeting authoriſed their committee forthwith to open a ſubſcription paper for receiving contributions, and to name a Sub-Committee for the more immediate management if neceſſary.

The meeting appointed a committee of Gentlemen for managing the funds (which are to be lodged as ſoon as received in the Bank of Scotland and Royal Bank), and for applying them to the above purpoſe.

Reſolved that the aſſiſtance and cooperation of the Town of Leith ſhould be immediately requeſted, and for that purpoſe that a communication ſhould be made by the Committee to the Gentlemen in official ſituations in that town.

The meeting appointed Mr Alexander Dick, Accountant in Edinburgh, to be Secretary to the Aſſociation.

11. On Monday laſt there was a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures here, for the election of office-bearers for the enſuing year, in place of thoſe who go out by rotation, when the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

Neil Macvicar, Eſq. Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, *Chairman*; David Stewart, Eſq; jun. *Deputy Chairman*. *Directors*—Sir William Forbes, Bart.; Meſſrs James Sheriff, James Haig, David Milne, Adam White, John Learmonth, and George Kinnear. *Auditors of Accounts*—Meſſrs Robert Allan, William Hall, and James Manſfield. The Secretary, Treaſurer, and Clerk, re-elected.

14. The weather for theſe ten days paſt has been uncommonly hot and ſultry. On Monday evening the thermometer, in the ſhade, was at 80 deg. On Tueſday night and Wedneſday morning, there was a good deal of thunder, and very vivid lightning.

18. A numerous meeting of the Noble-

Noblemen, Juſtices of Peace, Magiſtrates of Burghs, and Heritors of the county of Lanark, was held at Hamilton, in which it was unanimouſly reſolved, that they would zealouſly and actively reſiſt the hoſtile attempts of the enemies of their country; unite in carrying into effect the preſent act for the defence of the country, and call upon all perſons in the county to co-operate with them.

16. A general meeting of the Lieutenancy, and Juſtices of Peace of the county of Linlithgow, was held at Linlithgow, for the purpoſe of adopting meaſures and arranging plans for the defence of the country.

21. On Tueſday laſt, the Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of Stirling, unanimouſly reſolved to preſent an addreſs to his Majeſty on the preſent ſituation of public affairs; and for that purpoſe authoriſed the Provoſt to tranſmit the ſame to the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Northumberland, their repreſentative in parliament.

On the 14th inſt. the Magiſtrates and Town Council of Irvine voted an addreſs to his Majeſty, aſſuring him of their warmeſt attachment and ſupport in the preſent emergency.

On Monday laſt the Magiſtrates and Juſtices of Peace at Irvine, fined three perſons in one guinea each, to be applied in payment of ſome expence attending their apprehenſion, and the remainder to be given to the poor of the pariſh, for their having rode up the ſtreets of Irvine at full gallop, to the great danger of the lives of the inhabitants.

A young cow of two years old, belonging to Mr Sherriff, at Kenmylies, near Inverneſs, a few days ago calved two bulls and a cow, all of which are doing well.

Edinburgh Races.

18. The City of Edinburgh's Purſe of 50l, was run for and won by Mr Brown's Curricle, an excellent race.

19. His Majeſty's Purſe of 100 Guineas was run for over Leith ſands, and won by the Right Hon. Lord Belhaven's bay colt Brandon, beating Sir Hedworth Williamſon's black horſe, Midnight.—A poor race.

29. The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Subſcription Purſe of 50 Guineas—Lord Belhaven's Brandon rode over the courſe; no other horſe having ſtarted.

21. Fifty Guineas for real Hunters was won by Earl Home's cheſnut gelding, Mr Stewart's cheſnut horſe, having run off the courſe.

22. Lord Belhaven's Brandon rode over the courſe for the Ladies Purſe of 50 Guineas; Mr Brown's filly alſo ſtarted, but bolted and threw her rider.

23. A purſe for the beaten horſes of the week was won by Mr Brown's bay filly, againſt Mr Coſſar's bay horſe, Ball, and Mr Stewart's cheſnut horſe, diſtanced.

July 16. The Gold Medal, given by the Hon. Company of Golfers, was played for on Leith Links, and won by William Oliphant, jun. Eſq, Leith.

18. The King's Prize was ſhot for on Bruntsfield Links, by the Royal Company of Archers, and won by James Miller, Eſq. Advocate.

Competition of Pipers.

21. The Annual Competition for Prizes, given by the Highland Society of London, for the three beſt performers on the Great *Highland Bagpipe*, was held in the Theatre Royal here, on Tueſday laſt, in preſence of a Committee of Judges, appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, and a numerous and reſpectable audience.

The firſt Prize, being a handſome Pipe, adorned with a Silver Plate, upon which there has ſince been engraved the proper inſcription, together with Forty Merks in money, was adjudged by the Committee, and the Pipe delivered by Mr Lamont of Lamont, their Preſes, in preſence of the audience, to *Donald Robertſon*, Piper to the Edinburgh Royal Highland Volunteer Regiment.

The ſecond Prize, being Thirty Merks, was adjudged to *Malcolm MacGregor*, from Glaſgow.

And the third Prize being alſo Thirty Merks, was voted to *John MacGregor*, Piper to Sir Robert Menzies of Weem, Bart.

At the ſame time that the ſecond and third Prizes, enveloped in handſome Tartan ſilk purſes, were delivered to the ſucceſsful Candidates, in preſence of the company, the Preſes, at deſire of the Committee, called for

Donald

Donald Mackenzie, Piper to the 93d regiment, who formerly gained fecond and third Prizes, and informed him, that he was authorifed alfo to take particular notice of him as a very good player, and that he would be accordingly attended to in the divifion of the money.

Places of Public Amufement this week at Edinburgh.

Races	6
Affemblies	3
Concerts	3
Plays	6
Royal Archers, his Majefty's Prize	1
Competition Highland Pipers	1
Ranelagh (Horfemanfhip and Fireworks)	6
Optical Illufions	6
Total	32

Or upwards of Five every day, befides feveral other exhibitions. There has been very little company in town, as might naturally be expected, when fo many gentlemen are more laudably employed in the armaments preparing in their refpective countries and towns. The Public places have been in general badly attended, and the races have been very indifferent.

The Rev. Dr William Taylor, minifter of the High Church in Glafgow, has been nominated by his Majefty, Principal of the College in that Univerfity.

25. Yefterday evening arrived in Leith Roads the Fly lugger privateer of Dover, John Culton commander, with the brigantine Three Brothers of Amfterdam, David Knuttel maffer, from St Martin's, bound for Amfterdam, laden with fugar, coffee, rum, cotton, and tobacco; which veffel he captured the 17th inftant going into the port of Bergen, in Norway.

Alfo arrived in Leith Roads, the galliot Napolie of Stettin.——Gluck maffer, from Liverpool, laden with fugar and coffee, and bound for Hamburgh, which veffel was captured the 9th inftant, going into the Elbe, by his Majefty's fhip Clyde, Captain Larmour.

The Ayrfhire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Richard Alexander Oswald, Efq. have been in quarters at Ayr fome time. They have made an offer, with a fpirit highly patriotic, to extend their fervices beyond their own county, to any place where their Officers may judge it neceffary to lead them in defence of their country. Such an offer ftands above all panegyric, confidering the extenfive agricultural concerns each individual of the corps has at home demanding his attention.

The underfigned Coachmafters and Innkeepers in Glafgow have agreed, in cafe of invafion or other public emergency, to furnifh the number of horfes oppofite to their names, with all their carts and carriages, to be applied in the public fervice as the Lord Provoft of Glafgow fhall appoint. Joſeph Bain, of the Mail Coach Office, 45 horfes. George Burn, Black Bull Inn, 42. John Reid, Tontine Inn, 12. William Dun, Buck's Head Inn, 14. James Thomfon, Star Inn, 20. Walter M'Farlane, 10. Total 143.

28. The following account of the fuccefs of the different fhips engaged in the Davis's Straits fifhery, was brought by the William and Ann, Captain Lyons, with 10 whales. Royal Bounty, of Leith, 30 June, 5 whales. Raith, 8. Rattler, 4. Eliza Swan, Montrofe, 1. Elfridge, Dundee, arrived, 9. Neptune and Hercules, Aberdeen, 2 each.

Resolutions of the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, July 27. 1803.

30. The Presbytery of Edinburgh being deeply impreffed with a fenfe of the manifold dangers to which the religious and civil privileges of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are expofed, from the exorbitant ambition of the prefent Chief Magiftrate of France, and in particular, from his avowed intention to invade the kingdom with a numerous army, and to fubvert that moft excellent Conftitution under which Britons have, in the goodnefs of Divine Providence, fo long enjoyed the moft diftinguifhed advantages, are unanimoufly of opinion that it is incumbent on them as Miniſters of the Goſpel, to exhort the people under their care, to perform, with fidelity, thofe duties which they owe to God and their Country, on this alarming occafion.—They do therefore moft earneftly recommend to all the Miniſters of the feveral parifhes within the bounds of the Preſbytery, and of the Chapels of Eafe, in connection with the Preſbytery, to endeavour, as often

often as to them ſhall appear expedient, to repreſent to their people the dreadful calamities with which the nation is at preſent threatened, and to exhort them to humble themſelves before God, by ſincere repentance and earneſt prayers, in the name of Jeſus Chriſt, for the pardon of their ſins, with patience and cheerfulneſs to ſubmit to the proportion of the public ſupplies, and to perform all the active duties, which the defence of the kingdom, againſt our inveterate enemy, may render neceſſary: and to offer up frequent and fervent prayers to God, that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to bleſs his Majeſty's counſels and arms, and to preſerve our invaluable rights, both ſacred and civil.

The Preſbytery having at the ſame time conſidered that, by law, Miniſters are exempted from thoſe perſonal ſervices which are, in this moſt intereſting criſis of public affairs, required of others, unanimouſly reſolved to offer a bounty for encouraging able-bodied men to enliſt in his Majeſty's ſervice. The Preſbytery, therefore, do hereby offer, above all other bounties, a bounty of Two Guineas each to the firſt hundred of able-bodied men who, betwixt the 21ſt day of Auguſt and the 25th day of September next, ſhall enliſt in the Royal Navy, in the corps of marines, or in any regiment of the line; provided that every recruit for the navy ſhall produce a certificate from the Regulating Captain at Leith of his being duly entered and approved of; and that each recruit for the marines and regiments of the line ſhall produce, not only a certificate from the proper inſpecting officer that he is duly enliſted and approved of, but alſo a proper certificate that his ordinary place of reſidence is within the bounds of the Preſbytery of Edinburgh.

The ſaid bounties will be paid by Samuel Macknight, writer to the ſignet, Drummond-ſtreet, Edinburgh, whom the Preſbytery have appointed their agent in this buſineſs, upon producing to him the reſpective certificates above mentioned.

Farther, the Preſbytery appointed a Committee to prepare a ſuitable Addreſs, in their name, to be read by each of their Members, and by each of the Miniſters of the Chapels of Eaſe connected with the Preſbytery from their ſeveral pulpits, on Sunday the 7th day of Auguſt next.

11. At St James's fair, Kelſo, on Friday, ſales were rather dull, owing in a great meaſure to the wetneſs of the day. Prime horſes, however, brought good prices.

We are ſorry to ſtate, that, in a gale of wind on Wedneſday ſe'ennight, the wherry, Fly of Maryport, laden with coals for Dumfries, was wrecked in Solway Firth, when the crew (ſuppoſed to be two in number) unfortunately periſhed. Part of the wreck was caſt on ſhore the following day at Newbie, near Annan.—Some more veſſels, it is reported, have been loſt in the Firth.

13. Yeſterday, the annual examination of the High School of Edinburgh took place.—The young gentlemen in the different Claſſes went through their exerciſes in a manner that did great honour to themſelves and their Maſters. The Gold Medal, the gift of Colonel Peter Murray, was adjudged to Maſter Alexander Dundas Young Arbuthnott, ſon of the late Lieut-Colonel Arbuthnott, of the 31ſt foot, Dux of the higheſt Claſs.—

Inſcription,

On the one ſide:—ALEX. ARBUTHNOTT,
Puero optime Merito,
Condiſcipulorum Duci.
An. MDCCCIII.
On the other ſide:—*Præmium Muriſianum, in Schola Edinburgensi.*

On Thurſday, at the examination by the Magiſtrates of this city of the young Gentlemen attending the High School, as to their proficiency in Writing, a handſome Medal, given by Mr M'Kean, the Writing Maſter, was delivered by the Lord Provoſt to Maſter James Saunders Robertſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr James Robertſon, writer to the ſignet.

Inſcription,

On the one ſide of the medal was engraved, "Preſented by Mr M'Kean to James Saunders Robertſon, for his progreſs in writing, and propriety of conduct."—On the other, the figure of two Pens croſſed, and "Edinburgh High School, Auguſt 1803."

The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles

Charles Aynſley, youngeſt brother of the Duke of Athol, has been collated by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the Deanery and Rectory of Booking, in Eſſex. His Lordſhip has alſo been preſented by her Grace the Ducheſs Dowager of Athol, to the living of Kirk-Andrews, in the Iſle of Man.

On the 1ſt of Auguſt, Matthew Findlay, miller and farmer in Caſſillis-mill, was ſummoned before a meeting of Lieutenancy at Ayr, and was convicted of making a falſe return of his family to the ſchoolmaſter, when employed in taking up the liſts for the militia in Auguſt laſt. On his profeſſing much penitence, and throwing himſelf on the mercy of the Court, they were induced to drop any farther proſecution on his paying 20l. to the pariſh of Kilmichael, to be applied in procuring ſubſtitutes for the Army of Reſerve, that being the pariſh in which the falſe return alluded to was made, which ſum was immediately paid.

On Tueſday, a queſtion of conſiderable importance was decided by the Quarter Seſſions, Ayr. A perſon of the name of James Richmond had been detected malting privately, without entry or licence, and there was found in his poſſeſſion a quantity of dry malt. On complaint to the Juſtices, he was fined in 150l. and he having appealed to the Quarter Seſſions againſt this ſentence, they confirmed the ſame.

The arch of the new bridge over the water of Kilmarnock is completed. This bridge is in the line of one of the new ſtreets to be opened through the town, under the management of Commiſſioners, authorſed by act of Parliament. The Midſummer fair of that place was held on the ſame day. There was a large ſhew of horſes, but few ſales.

On Tueſday the 9th, the Univerſity of Glaſgow unanimouſly elected, and admitted Doctor William Meikleham, Profeſſor of Practical Aſtronomy, to be Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy; in the room of the Rev. Doctor James Brown, who has reſigned.

On the 13th, Silveſter de Voti and Joſeph Caroti, two Italians, who were apprehended at Perth on ſuſpicion of being French ſpies, and John Gordon, an Iriſhman, of a very ſuſpicious appearance, with a forged paſs in his poſſeſſion, were brought to town from Perth, and committed to the tolbooth of this city.

On Saturday the 13th, a boy of about ſix years old, amuſing himſelf on an outer ſtair in one of thoſe cloſes that lead from the Trongate to Prince's-ſtreet, Glaſgow, fell through betwixt two of the rails, pitched upon his head, and was ſo much bruiſed that he died next morning.

M. Chaperon, late a French teacher in Greenock, and M. Du Goure, of the ſame profeſſion in Dundee, have been brought to town in cuſtody.

A gentleman's ſtable was broke into on Sunday night, at Broughton Point, near Edinburgh, and a quantity of hay and oats carried away.—A reward of five guineas is offered for diſcovering the offenders.

On the 17th a man habited as an hoſtler, was apprehended and committed to the City Guard, for breaking into gentlemens ſtables, and ſtealing ſaddles, bridles, &c. He was, after an examination before the Magiſtrates, committed to priſon.

On Wedneſday the 17th the Hollandia, a large Dutch Greenlandman, with five fiſh, captured to the northward of Shetland, by the Mary privateer, of Haſtings, arrived at Shields. Some of the privateer's crew report, that when they met the Greenlander in lat. 53. they perſuaded her to ſteer to an Engliſh port, on pretence that there were great diſturbances in Holland; they came together to Leith Roads, when the Britiſh flag was hoiſted above the Dutch. The reaſon for the above *Ruſe de Guerre* was, that the privateer had only 25 men and the Dutchman 53. Four other Dutch Greenlandmen have been captured by the North Sea fleet, and ſent into Yarmouth.

One of the gardeners belonging to Kerſe houſe fell into the Canal on Tueſday night, about ten o'clock, a little above Grangemouth, and was drowned. His body was not found till next morning.

At Catrine Cotton Mill, on Thurſday ſe'en-night, while a man of the name of——M'Carley, was attending the carding machine, he put his foot on the belt of the wheel, which having ſlipped off, he was caught by the thigh, whirled

whirled round with its amazing velocity, and inſtantly killed.

Same day, while ſome Ayr carriers were going up the Nethertonholm Street of Kilmarnock, a recruiting party happening to go paſt, one of the horſes ran off in a fright, by which unlucky accident, the owner, Matthew Hunter, had his leg broken, and a boy of four years of age was run over and killed on the ſpot.

Hydrophobia.

Died at Glaſgow on the 24th current, John Cloggie, cowfeeder in Town-head, of the hydrophobia. As Janet Marſhall died in the Infirmary on the 26th of July of the ſame dreadful malady, it may be gratifying to the public to be informed of the particular circumſtances of their caſes. On the 2d of June laſt, a large dog, belonging to Mr Crauford, bleacher near Calholm, for ſome time apparently mad, broke his chain and ran off. About two o'clock in the morning, he was ſeen at Springvale, where it is believed he bit ſome dogs. About ſix o'clock he appeared at Townhead, and bit John Cloggie in the hand; he then ran northwards, and, at Glaſgow Field, bit Janet Marſhall and ſome dogs. On hearing of this unfortunate accident, the proprietor of that field, anxious for the public ſafety, purſued the dog, and at length came up with him near Craighall, where he ſhot him dead. All means were immediately uſed to prevent the infection of the two perſons above named, but unhappily without effect. On the 21ſt of July, the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe appeared in the caſe of Janet Marſhall, who died on the 26th; and on the 19th current, at the diſtance of eighty days from the time of his being bitten, John Cloggie was apparently affected, and died on the 24th. Theſe things ſhould be a caution to all proprietors of dogs to pay attention to every ſymptom of diſeaſe in them, and either to deſtroy them, or carefully to keep them long confined, as it ſeems the ſeeds of the diſeaſe may be long dormant.

High Court of Juſticiary.

July 12. The caſe of John M'Innes, at Eaſter Meggar, in the county of Perth, where an important queſtion on the act 1701 occurred, and the Court had ordered informations in December laſt came to be reſumed.

On the cauſe being called, the Lord Advocate ſtated, It appeared to him there was a ſpecialty in this caſe which would prevent the general queſtion from being determined; on which account, and as it was not his intention, whatever might be the deciſion of the Court, to inſiſt further againſt M'Innes, after the confinement he had undergone, and the proceedings that had taken place, he therefore moved the Court to *deſert the diet ſimpliciter*.

Mr Hagart, as Counſel for John M'Innes, repreſented, that his client had been brought three times to the bar of Circuit Courts, and four times to the bar of the High Court of Juſticiary, when his perſonal attendance was at length diſpenſed with; but the proſecution was not abandoned.

That, after hearing the cauſe in preſence, informations had been ordered, and lodged in March laſt; and the Counſel for M'Innes, after attending ſeveral diets, underſtood the caſe was to be finally determined on the 23d of May. But the proſecutor, then as on former occaſions, moved for an adjournment to this day, which was allowed; and in place of now taking the opinion of the Court, he had moved the diet to be *ſimpliciter deſerted*.

That, although John M'Innes would be protected from further trouble, by the caſe being diſpoſed of in the manner propoſed by the Proſecutor, his Counſel could not agree to the propoſal. They felt that their client ſtood protected by the act 1701, and preferred its protection, to the forbearance of the proſecutor—In terms of that act, they humbly moved the Court to declare their client "to be *for ever free* from all queſtions and proceſs."

That the public proſecutor, after bringing a caſe under the conſideration of the Court, was not entitled to have deſert the diet, without leave being obtained from the Court; and this would not be granted, if it appeared that the intereſt of the accuſed was involved in the meaſure.

That, by following the courſe propoſed by the public proſecutor, John M'Innes might be prevented from obtaining that redreſs which his Counſel felt he was entitled to, as a free ſubject of this country, on account of his

being wrongouſly impriſoned, and the proviſions of the act 1701 violated.

That if ſuch was the object of the proſecutor, or if ſuch would be the conſequence attending the diſpoſing of the caſe as now propoſed, it was humbly thought this would enter into the conſideration of the Court, and induce their Lordſhips to pronounce judgement in a caſe that was of general importance, and had been brought in the moſt ſolemn manner to the point of determination.

The Judges ſeverally delivered their opinions, agreeing, that it belonged to the Court to conſent, or not, to deſertions of diets as they ſaw cauſe—That in the preſent caſe, John M'Innes could ſuſtain no injury by the diet being deſerted; as, whatever claim he might have for reparation of damages, it would remain entire—That, as no claim of that nature was now before the Court, and no ſufficient reaſon had been aſſigned for rejecting the propoſal made by the public proſecutor, the Court pronounced judgement, "*deſerting the diet ſimpliciter.*"

The Counſel for the pannel moved their Lordſhips to find the proſecutor liable in damages, or to ordain him to name his informer, that indemnification might be obtained from him; and a proteſt "for remeid of law" was tendered, if the requeſt was not complied with.

Lord Cullen remarked, that damages had never been awarded againſt his Majeſty's Advocate, and if the Counſel for John M'Innes conſidered their client to have a claim for damages in this caſe, they muſt follow the courſe that was adopted in the caſe of Niſbet againſt Mr Dundas (then his Majeſty's Advocate). That he did not perceive the meaning of proteſting for "remeid of law," becauſe that was open without any proteſt; and his Lordſhip was of opinion that the proteſt which had been tendered ought not to be received, as it could ſerve no purpoſe, and he believed no precedent could be pointed out. The other Judges, Lords Craig (in the chair), Methven, and Armadale, having concurred in opinion with Lord Cullen—the Counſel for M'Innes ſtated that, in proteſting "for remeid of law," they followed the courſe which had been adopted in the caſe of Catherine Nairne, where the preſent Lord Juſtice Clerk, Mr Dundas (now Lord Melville), and others, were Counſel.—Counſel for John M'Innes, Meſſ. Hagart, Fletcher, and Keay.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

In December laſt, at Madras, Lieut. Col. Alexander Orr, Quarter-Maſter-General of the army, to Miſs Mary Ann Sydenham, eldeſt daughter of the late Major-General Sydenham.

July 1. At Cockenzie, John Wood, Eſq. of Prince's Street, Edinburgh, to Miſs Marion Cadell, third daughter of John Cadell, Eſq. of Cockenzie.

2. At St Andrews, the Rev. John Cook, Profeſſor of Hebrew in St Mary's College, to Miſs Elizabeth Hill, eldeſt daughter of Principal Hill.

12. At Edinburgh, Robert Forſyth, Eſq. Advocate, to Miſs Jacobina Carſon, daughter of the deceaſed Dr John Carſon, phyſician, Philadelphia, N. A.

15. At Garmouth, the Rev. Mr Gillan, miniſter of Speymouth, to Miſs Helen Allan, daughter of the late James Allan, Eſq. of Garmouth.

23. At Nethertown, Mr John Gilleſpie of Cherrytrees, to Miſs Elizabeth Barry, daughter of the late Mr Barry of Nethertown.

25. At Cloberhill, Mr Robert Stewart, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Wilelmina Maxwell Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed James Goodlett Campbell, Eſq. of Auchline.

27. At Edinburgh, James Grant, Eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Helen Shearer, daughter of the late Charles Shearer, Eſq of Knowhead.

—At Stirling, Major John Campbell of Aitas, to Miſs Margaret Campbell, ſixth daughter of the late Major John Campbell of Lochend.

Lately at Barnes, Col. William Dalrymple, to Lady Andrews, widow of the late Sir Joſeph Andrews, Bart. of Shawplace.

Aug. 5. At Galſton, Ayrſhire, Mr Alex. Donaldſon, jun. of the Royal Bank, Glaſgow, to Miſs Ann Pollock, of that place.

8. At the Earl of Eglinton's, Eagleſham, Hugh Hamilton, Eſq. of Pinmore, to Miſs Ritchie, eldeſt daughter of the late James Ritchie, Eſq. of Buſbie.

—At Craigton, William Stirling, Eſq. merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Margaret Hamilton

milton Ritchie, daughter of the late James Ritchie, Esq. of Busbie.

8. At Govan-hill, Mr Hugh Mann, writer in Glasgow, to Miss Isabella Dixon, daughter of William Dixon, Esq. of Palace Craig.

9. At Edinburgh, David Monro Binning of Softlaw, Esq. to Miss Home of Argaty.

—At Paisley, Mr Angus Leitch, Supervisor of Excise at Forfar, to Miss Giles Campbell of Paisley.

12. At his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's house, in Grosvenor place, London, the Right Hon. Lady Susan Hamilton, to Lord Viscount Fincastle.

14. At Aberdeen, R. Forbes, Esq. merchant in London, to Miss Jess Forbes, eldest daughter of the late George Forbes, Esq.

16. Mr James Wild, merchant, Leith, to Miss Marion Stodart, eldest daughter of Robert Stodart, Esq. of Ormiston-Hill.

19. At Musselburgh, William Wood, baker, to Miss Barbara M'Gregor, daughter of Mr John M'Gregor, late spirit dealer in Edinburgh.

22. Mr Geo. Henderson, surgeon, Kirriemuir, late of the Royal Navy, to Miss Gray, daughter of the deceased Mr David Gray, Forfar.

26. At Edinburgh, Lieut John Hadaway, Royal Navy, to Miss Agnes Bruce, only daughter of William Bruce, upholsterer.

BIRTHS

July 15. At Turner-hall, Mrs Turner of Turner-hall, a son.

17. The Lady of the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, a son.

19. At Newfield, the Lady of Colonel James Dunlop, of Southwick, a daughter.

23. At Garvock, Mrs Græme, younger of Garvock, a son.

26. At Anerum, the Lady of Sir John Scott, Bart. a son.

Aug. 1. At Inveresk, the Lady of Col. Burnett a daughter.

4. At Auchmacoy, Mrs Buchan of Auchmacoy a daughter.

8. Mrs Hogarth, of Lenell-hill, a son.

Lately, at Llewenny, Viscountess Kirkwall, a son and heir.

DEATHS.

April 19. Patrick Muirhead, Esq son of the late Alexander Muirhead, Esq. of Linhouse.

June 25. At Dupplin Manse, Miss Ann Garvie, daughter of the Rev. Mr Garvie, minister of the united parishes of Aberdalgie and Dupplin.

In June last, in the Island of Trinidad, Mr John Hunter, second son of John Hunter, Esq. writer to the signet.

July 1. At Glasgow, Miss Elizabeth Robertson eldest daughter of Mr Robert Robertson.

—At London, Mr William Woodfall, many years a celebrated reporter of parliamentary debates.

July 7. At Corstorphine, Mr John Forman, farmer.

—The Rev. Dr Archibald Davidson, Principal of Glasgow College.

—At Leven, Fifeshire, Mr William Sawers, cloth merchant in Edinburgh.

9. At Edinburgh, Thomas Lithgow, Esq. late of the island of Grenada.

12. At Greenbank, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in the 73d year of his age, Archibald Henderson, Esq. merchant.

12. At Paisley, in an advanced age, Mr John Smith, sen. manufacturer, and late one of the Magistrates.

13. At Paisley, David Wardrop, Esq. surgeon of the Royal Navy.

—At Ballochyle, Capt. Andrew Fletcher, late of the Argyle Fencibles.

16. At Prestonpans, Mr George Warroch, Surveyor of the Customs there; a gentleman who possessed much useful as well as official knowledge, and of inflexible integrity.

16. At Greenlaw, Mr Peter Hogg, merchant there.

16. At Jersey, Lieut. Col. Lewis M'Kenzie, of the 81st regiment.

18. At Borrowstounness, Mr Thomas Oliphant, tide surveyor.

—At Johnston, near Laurencekirk, James Badenach, Esq in the 83d year of his age.

19. At Dunkeld, Mr John Fisher, writer.

—At Anstruther, Mr James Roger merchant there.

19. At Clonmell, in Ireland, Mr Robert Kerr, surgeon to the 1st regiment of light dragoons.

22. At Musselburgh, Mrs Mary Falconer, relict of the deceased Mr Andrew Edmonstone, late Commissary Depute of Lauder.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Dickson, bookseller.

—At Glasgow, at a very advanced age, Mr Andrew Baird, merchant in that city.

23. At the Manse of Wemyss, Fifeshire, Daniel Gib, Esq. son of the late Rev. George Gib, minister of the parish of Abbotshall, and upwards of seventeen years Surgeon in Ordinary to his Majesty's Household, London.

23. At

13. At Murray's-hall, near Stirling, Miſs Cecilia Cumming, ſiſter of the late Sir John Cumming.

24. At Alloa, Mr James Spittal, ſhipmaſter there.

24. At Maxton Manſe, in the 90th year of his age, and 48th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Stephen Oliver.

—At Edinburgh, Mr James Drybrough, brewer.

25. At Larne, Captain James Lamont, of the ſhip Lucy, of Charlestown, lately ſtranded on the coaſt of Scotland.

27. At his houſe of Murdiſtoun, General James Inglis Hamilton, Colonel of his Majeſty's 21ſt regiment of foot, or Royal North Britiſh fuſileers.

28. At Maitlandfield, Lieutenant William Charles Napier, of the Royal Artillery.

—At Glaſgow, Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan, Eſq. writer in Glaſgow.

30. At his houſe at Chatham, Captain Gilbert Paterſon, of the Royal Marines, ſon of the late Gilbert Paterſon, Eſq. merchant in Dumfries.

—At Edinburgh, Miſs Jean Gloag, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Dr William Gloag.

30. Guſtavus MacFarquar, Eſq. late of Coldſprings, Jamaica.

At Glaſgow, Mr Alexander Dunlop, bookſeller and ſtationer.

J. Mackenzie, Eſq. of Fig-tree court, Temple, and of Arcan, in the county of Ross, North Britain. He was younger ſon of A. Mackenzie, Eſq of Lentron, deſcended from a reſpectable and antient family, and poſſeſſed of conſiderable property in his native county. Having finiſhed his education at the Univerſity of Edinburgh, he was firſt initiated in the Scotch law, and afterwards entered at the Engliſh bar. Mr Mackenzie was diſtinguiſhed by excellent natural parts, improved by a learned education, and likewiſe by manners the moſt correct and engaging. His natural benevolence, while it embraced all mankind, was yet particularly directed and fixed on his own countrymen, the Celtic race in Scotland. The ſame love of his country drew his attention to every object connected with its improvement or its honour. Hence he was induced, to the neglect of his own private intereſts, in the year 1778, to accept the office of Secretary to the Highland Society in London, and that of Secretary to the Britiſh Society for Fiſheries in 1785; in both of which ſituations he acted gratuitouſly.—To this gentleman the late Mr Macpherſon intruſted the publication of the Poems of Oſſian, on which work Mr Mackenzie had entered, and in which he had made ſome progreſs.

Aug. 3. At Chriſtianbank, Mr John Murray, ſecond ſon of the late Daniel Murray, Eſq. of Overdurdy.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

May 28. David Peter, merchant in Perth.

June 2. Thomas Smith, merchant in Greenock.

3. James & Thomas Gilfillans, merchants in Glaſgow.

8. Robert King & Co. merchants in Greenock.

—John Forſyth, manufacturer in Aberdeen.

9. John Brooks, baker in Portſburgh.

10. Angus M'Donald, haberdaſher in Edinburgh.

11. William Crawford, ſpirit dealer in Dreghorn.

—Peter Marſhall, builder in Edinburgh.

14. David Wilſon, cattle dealer, reſiding at Enſtrick.

16. John Scott, merchant in Greenock.

28. Robert Kerr, merchant in Greenock.

29. John & William Galloways, merchants, Cupar in Fife.

30. George Gordon, and George Gordon and John Davidſon, merchants in Glaſgow.

July 6. John Macfarlane & Co. merchants in Greenock.

7. David Walker & Co. manufacturers in Glaſgow.

8. Hugh Maccallum, merchant in Campbelltown.

11. Robert & Archibald Harvie, carpet manufacturers in Stirling.

15. Thomas Bicket, ſhoemaker in Kilmarnock.

18. Francis Blaikie & Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

—George Gordon, manufacturer, Fraſerſburgh.

Edinburgh, Aug. 28.

Oat-meal, 1s. 3d. Barley-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 11d.

Haddington, Aug. 26.

Wheat, 30s. Barley, 18s. Oats, 13s. 6d. Peaſe, 20s. Beans, 20s. 6d.

STOCKS.—*Aug.* 20.

Bank Stock 144	New 5 per C. 80¾
3 per C. Red. 54	Long Ann. 16⅛
3 per C. Conſ. 69¾	India Stock 2
4 per Cent. 69¾	Omnium 7½ diſ.
5 per C. Ann. 85¼	